

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, February 24, 1988

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Reverend Thomas Vaga, Estonian Lutheran Church, Lakewood, NJ, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

God Almighty, Holy Father, source of peace and healing for the nations!

We thank You for the privilege of speaking for the will and needs of our variegated citizenry. Give our House this day again the ability to debate and agree on what is right and needful for the American people and America as a world leader.

On this day marking the 70th anniversary of the independence for Estonia, today chained by Communist colonialism, we pray that Your help shall deliver that nation and other victims of international violence.

Help America be a true good neighbor to all peoples whose independence has been struck down, remembering all under persecution for their faith, conscience, and natural differences.

Bless our President and Congress with Your light, love, and courage from above. In Jesus' name I pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mrs. Emery, one of his secretaries.

THE REVEREND THOMAS VAGA

(Mr. HOWARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, today we were privileged to have with us the Reverend Thomas Vaga, who offered the opening prayer. Reverend Vaga is the pastor of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Spirit in Lakewood, NJ, where he has served since September 1987.

Reverend Vaga's arrival in New Jersey was somewhat of a homecoming for him. Born in Estonia in 1938, Thomas Vaga moved to New Jersey at a young age. There he attended public school and obtained a degree in psy-

chology from Rutgers University. He then completed his theological studies in Helsinki, Finland and was later ordained in Sweden by the archbishop of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church in exile.

Today is a very special day for Reverend Vaga and all Estonians throughout the world because it marks the 70th anniversary of Estonian independence. On February 24, 1918, the Estonian people gained their independence and established the Republic of Estonia. This freedom was short-lived, however, when Estonia turned into a battleground between the imperialist powers of Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia.

Reverend Vaga experienced this history firsthand. As a young child he joined the masses of refugees fleeing from the Red Army during World War Two. Soon after, the Soviets occupied his homeland and Thomas Vaga was forced to spend his early life in a displaced persons' camp in Germany. Through the aid of the Lutheran World Relief, Thomas Vaga was able to emigrate to America with his family.

Through his efforts today, Reverend Vaga is returning this kindness. He has participated in Estonian Boy Scout camps and activities and served as a scoutmaster in Lakewood. Since his arrival, Reverend Vaga has served his ministry tirelessly. In recognition of his service, he was chosen to represent the Estonian community here today in the House Chamber. Next week is Reverend Vaga's birthday. So I would like to offer him best wishes for his birthday and hope that he stays on in Lakewood for many years to come.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE A PRIVILEGED REPORT PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION RELATING TO ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report providing for the consideration of a resolution relating to assistance to support the peace process in Central America.

This request has the approval of the minority and majority leadership and is necessary to allow both sides to have sufficient time to draft their proposals.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATION REINSTATING LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS TREATMENT

(Mr. SCHULZE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, a most egregious error made in developing the Tax Reform Act of 1986, was the elimination of capital gains. Americans should be rewarded for long-term investment—especially younger taxpayers extending themselves to buy that first home, or elderly Americans counting on long-term investment for their retirement.

Today I am introducing legislation to reinstate capital gains treatment for long-term investment. Reinstating capital gains will spur economic growth. Most studies indicate it could actually raise additional revenues to reduce our deficits and pay off our national debt.

Low- and middle-income Americans would benefit from new investment, new jobs, and economic growth. Without capital gains treatment, a lock-in effect of current investment may add to the possibility of recession, thus hurting lower income Americans. Long-term capital gains will help ensure that our children and grandchildren have a prosperous future and continued job opportunities.

SUMMARY OF THE LONG-TERM INVESTMENT INCENTIVE ACT SPONSORED BY HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

SECTION 1

Short Title: The Long-Term Investment Incentive Act of 1988.

SECTION 2

Repeals sections of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 affecting capital gains taxation. Retains the corporate capital gains tax rate at 28%.

SECTION 3

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to revise the method of calculating the deduction for capital gains of noncorporate taxpayers by: allowing a deduction equal to (1) 80% for assets held 10 years or longer; (2) 60 percent for assets held between three and five years; and (3) 40% for assets held for between one and three years.

Amends the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 to increase the holding period required for long-term capital gains tax treatment of property acquired after January 1, 1988.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

REPUDIATE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION'S THREAT-LADEN BRAND OF LEGISLATIVE TERRORISM

(Mr. KLECZKA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, the American Bankers Association has put out a contract on four Members of the House: they are our colleagues Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. SAXTON, and myself.

It seems the big-shot bullies of the banking industry are displeased with us. Why?

Because we had the audacity to co-author with Mr. SCHUMER a bill that would grant limited additional powers to the banking industry but doesn't go far enough to suit the ABA.

In a special report circulated to its thousands of members yesterday, the ABA bullies called on their banking brethren to administer a lesson in acceptable industry behavior. The message was, and I quote:

"These members should be told that their support of Schumer's bill carries a heavy price."

What, my colleagues, do you suppose the ABA means by "a heavy price"?

I'll tell you what it means: it means "toe the line, folks! Give us everything we want. Just follow the script like we wrote it, and damn the public interest!"

Mr. Speaker, are we to sit by while big-shot influence peddlers like the ABA dictate our agenda and even the very terms of our representation in this Congress through intimidation and unveiled threats like these? Is that what we have been elected to do? I think not; and, God help us, I hope not.

I intend to request my colleagues on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law to examine the wording and substance of this threat by the ABA for possible violations of Federal statutes.

At the same time, I call on all of my colleagues to repudiate the ABA's threat-laden brand of legislative terrorism.

ASSISTING OILFIELD AND AGRICULTURE OPERATORS

(Mr. INHOFE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to repeal a provision of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 that increases operating costs for oilfield and agriculture operators.

As we all know, the 1987 Reconciliation Act, passed during a late night session last December, contained many provisions that we now wish were not

in it. One of those provisions forces small domestic oil producers to pay an additional 15 cents per gallon on diesel fuel in Federal excise taxes effective April 1.

Obviously, this additional tax would be a severe blow to an industry that is already suffering through a depressed period because of the oil glut. According to the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association [OIPA], in my home State of Oklahoma, oil and gas production is down by 25 percent from 1982 levels. The number of employees in oil and gas manufacturing is down 34 percent—from 16,000 to 5,000—and in the oil and gas extraction field more than 65,000 workers have lost their jobs since 1982. The president of one small drilling company told me this tax would cost him more than \$300,000 and force him to shut down his operations—forcing hundreds out of work.

The legislation I am introducing today would also exempt farmers and ranchers who use diesel for off-road vehicles. To force this new tax, even though it is refundable, is outrageously unfair. Put simply, the small farmer and drilling firm cannot afford even a temporary tax. It would worsen cash flow problems while increasing paper work and administrative costs.

The legislation would amend the Internal Revenue Code to say that the diesel tax does not apply to taxable fuel sold for use on a farm for farming purposes or to diesel fuel sold for use in the drilling of any oil or gas well.

Please join me in repealing this regrettable provision of the 1987 Reconciliation Act.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF U.S. DELEGATION OF MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276(h), the Chair appoints as members of the United States delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group for the 2d session of the 100th Congress the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. DE LA GARZA of Texas, chairman; Mr. YATRON of Pennsylvania, vice chairman;

Mr. GIBBONS of Florida; Mr. RANGEL of New York; Mr. MILLER of California; Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut; Mr. COLEMAN of Texas; Mr. LAGOMARSINO of California; Mr. DREIER of California; Mr. DELAY of Texas; Mr. GILMAN of New York; and Mr. GOODLING of Pennsylvania.

RESIGNATIONS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS AND APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN MEMBERS TO THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD BOARD

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the minority leader has been advised of the following resignations of members of the Congressional Award Board:

Ms. Roberta van der Voort, of Kansas City, MO, whose resignation was effective on February 7, 1986;

Mr. John G. McMillian, of Washington, DC, who resigned on March 8, 1986; and

Mr. W. Clement Stone, of Chicago, IL, who resigned on January 14, 1988.

Accordingly, pursuant to Public Law 96-114, as amended by Public Law 98-33 and Public Law 99-161, the minority leader has today appointed the following individuals on the part of the House to fill the existing vacancies thereon:

Mr. George R. Layne, of Fairfax Station, VA;

Mr. Santee C. Riffin, Jr., of Reston, VA; and

Mr. Murriel F. Price, of Fairfax VA.

CONDOLENCES AND CONGRATULATIONS TO SUNNYVALE, CA

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Richard Farley killed three people last week in Sunnyvale, CA. He was upset over a female coworker. He will probably get a life sentence; the taxpayers out there including the victims' own families will feed him and house him.

If you do not believe it, look at Richard Speck, who killed eight nurses in Chicago. It costs taxpayers \$100,000 a year just to keep him safe.

Now we find out that Donald Harvey down in Cincinnati has admitted to over 30 murders as part of a plea bargain. The deal? Harvey will keep his life; the taxpayers, they will pay the tab to keep his life and the victims and their families, no one just seems to care.

Mr. Speaker, who is protecting the rights of the American people? I think it is time for the death penalty in all 50 States and I think we should be putting these bums to death.

As for Sunnyvale, CA, it is sort of like a tale of two cities: The dark side I guess is Richard Farley but the bright side is Brian Boitano, the greatest skater in the world.

So Members of Congress here send both our condolences and our congratulations and hopefully Sunnyvale can look to the bright side.

□ 1415

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC, February 23, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit sealed envelopes received from the White House at 4:58 p.m. on Tuesday, February 23, 1988 as follows:

(1) Said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the "Superconductivity Competitiveness Act of 1988."; and

(2) Said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the report of the activities of the United States Government in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during the calendar year 1986.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS AFFILIATED AGENCIES DURING 1986—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit herewith a report of the activities of the United States Government in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during the calendar year 1986, the sixth year of my Administration. The report is required by the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress).

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 23, 1988.

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1988—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 100-169)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Government Operations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and passage the "Superconductivity Competitiveness Act of 1988." This legislation is needed to help translate U.S. leadership in science into leadership in international commerce.

Scientific advances in superconductivity have taken place at a remarkable pace recently. In the estimation of one noted physicist, in the past year we have made 200 years worth of progress. As additional breakthroughs occur, the effect on our standard of living—indeed, our way of life—could be dramatic and unprecedented, in areas as diverse as transportation, energy, health care, computers, and communication.

By funding basic research, the Federal government has played a key role in these scientific breakthroughs. In fiscal year 1987, the Federal government spent about \$55 million in superconductivity research. In fiscal year 1988, the Federal government will spend significantly more—increasing the annual spending to more than \$100 million. Ultimately, however, our success in superconductivity will depend on the private sector, which will make the critical decisions on how much capital, time, and effort to invest in commercializing superconductivity.

On July 28, 1987, I announced an 11-point superconductivity initiative designed to help the private sector in its efforts to commercialize superconductivity. This initiative has these three objectives:

- To promote greater cooperation among the Federal government, academia, and American industry in the basic and enabling research that is necessary to continue to achieve superconductivity breakthroughs;

- To enable the U.S. private sector to convert scientific advances into new and improved products and processes more rapidly; and

- To better protect the intellectual property rights of scientists, engineers, and other professionals working in superconductivity.

The Superconductivity Competitiveness Act of 1988 ("the Act") is a key part of this initiative. It will help ensure our readiness in commercializing recent and anticipated scientific breakthroughs.

Title I of the Act states the title of the legislation.

Title II amends the National Cooperative Research Act (NCRA) to cover joint production ventures. This is a particularly important step toward allowing U.S. firms to become more competitive with firms overseas in moving important research involving superconductivity and other fast-moving high technology areas from the laboratory to the marketplace.

Title II recognizes that unless U.S. firms are encouraged to organize their research and development activities in the most efficient manner possible, they cannot compete effectively with overseas firms. I should stress that the purpose of the NCRA is not to provide firms with immunity for anti-competitive behavior. Our antitrust statutes will continue to protect American consumers and businesses from harmful practices where they occur. This extension of the NCRA should promote innovation and productivity and will permit this country to maintain—or in some instances to regain—its position of world technological leadership.

Title III of the Act increases the protection of the U.S. patent laws for holders of U.S. process patents. Currently, there is no court-ordered remedy for patent infringement when a product made overseas, using a process that is patented in the United States, is imported into the United States. Title III would establish such a remedy and would permit U.S. manufacturing patent process holders to sue for injunctive relief and damages. (Relief of this nature is already available to process patent holders for products made in the United States using processes patented in the United States.) Title III would not extend the territorial application of American law. It would not prevent a foreign manufacturer from using a process overseas that is patented in the United States, as long as items manufactured under that process are not exported to the United States.

Title IV of the Act would provide protection for certain commercially valuable scientific and technical information generated in Federal government-owned and -operated laboratories. In particular, Title IV recognizes that commercially valuable scientific and technological information generated in Federal facilities loses potential commercial value when it is released wholesale under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). In addition, mandatory disclosure of such information under FOIA could encourage U.S. competitors to exploit the U.S. science and technology base rather than making investments in their own research and development infrastructure. Under Title IV, Federal agencies will be required to withhold information of this nature requested under the Freedom of Information Act where disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the economic competitiveness of the United States. This Title is *not* intended to end the U.S. tradition of sharing the benefits of our excellence in science and technology; it merely provides that the Freedom of Information Act may not always be the appropriate or best avenue for doing so.

I should note that my Administration is currently developing a uniform policy to permit Federal contractors to own the rights to technical information that they develop for the Government. This is intended to provide these contractors with proprietary rights equal to those of other firms that submit technical information to the Government that was developed at private expense. Because our policy in this area is still under development, Title IV has been drafted to apply only to Federal Government-generated, Government-owned scientific and technical information.

Title V specifies the effective date of the Act.

There is a growing realization that, although the United States has long been a leader in breakthroughs in the laboratory, it has occasionally failed to convert these breakthroughs into commercial applications. This Act, in conjunction with the other components of our superconductivity initiative, can and will speed the process of commercialization. There is no time to waste in this effort. I urge the Congress to act promptly and favorably upon this legislative proposal.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 23, 1988.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Mr. LIPINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the commemoration of Estonian Independence Day. On this day some 70 years ago, the proud Estonian people founded a republic in which they themselves would have full control over the affairs of their country.

Under the illegal incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union, the country is a faint shadow of its former vibrant being. But that does not mean Estonian national aspirations are dead. Far from it.

Just this year, the people of that country expressed their contempt for the present government by forming the Estonian National Independence Party—whose primary goal is the true representation of the interests of the Estonian people.

Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues to listen to the founders of the Independence Party. Their words say it all:

The Communist Party of Estonia has not succeeded in representing the interests of the Estonian people for nearly 50 years. Estonians are currently becoming a minority in Estonia; and the state of the economy, education, culture, and natural environment have reached a point which endangers the very existence of the Estonian people.

For this reason, there has arisen an objective need for an alternative group to represent the interests of the Estonian people.

We propose the creation of the Estonian National Independence Party, whose basic goal would be the restoration of freedom and independence to the nation state of Estonia.

Until the independence of the Estonian nation state is regained, the Estonian National Independence Party will defend the interests of the Estonian people in the present political situation, acting as a national opposition party to the Communist Party of Estonia.

Mr. Speaker, I salute this new group and fully support their efforts to achieve what the older and better Estonia once had.

REIMBURSE THE STATE OF FLORIDA

(Mr. LEWIS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on February 9, 1988, I introduced legislation to reimburse the State of Florida for more than \$148 million in expenses resulting from the Cuban and Haitian boatlifts in 1980 and 1981.

These local costs for social, medical, and educational services, continue to mount without reimbursement from the Federal Government. I am not opposed to the recent normalization of immigration relations with Cuba. But Florida cannot stand still and let what happened after the previous boatlifts happen again.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has not shown it can adequately monitor and screen the thousands of immigrants pouring into Florida each year. So, how are we to expect the INS to properly screen 23,000 additional immigrants who will come as a result of the renewal of immigration relations with Cuba?

This is not a question of whether or not Cubans should be allowed to come to America. The question is how are we going to manage renewed relations with Cuba without unfairly draining the resources of State and local governments.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGULATING SENDING OF UNSOLICITED SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL THROUGH THE MAIL

(Mr. OWENS of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, during the past several weeks, many citizens of my district have received an advertisement offering 12 X-rated videos. The advertisement described in the most explicit and offensive terms just what could be expected of these videos. The advertisement, an explicit example of the pornography that plagues this country, was sent out on a

bulk mail permit. No one but the publisher knows how the names and addresses were obtained, but I do know that it was unsolicited, and most of my constituents were outraged to have their homes invaded in this way. They were disgusted that their children may have been exposed to explicit pornographic material, delivered, unordered, into their home through the U.S. mail.

In order to address this serious problem, I am introducing legislation today, encompassing a simple and helpful step. My bill would allow an individual, upon receiving unsolicited sexually explicit material through the mail, to require the sender to disclose to the addressee within 30 days the source from which the name or address of the recipient was obtained.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage magazine publishers to use greater discretion in selling their lists, which is a common practice in today's world of direct mail advertising. There are so few things one can do to keep unsolicited sexual ads from coming into their homes. But if a postal patron is able to determine who sold his or her name to a pornographer, perhaps reputable publishers or mailing houses will not sell their lists indiscriminately. This will offer millions of citizens of this country added protection against pornography.

COMMENDING A MAN OF PRINCIPLE

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, Monday, February 22, 1988, was a sad day for the Navy and the entire U.S. military system when James H. Webb, Jr.—a Vietnam veteran and author about that unfortunate page in our history—announced his resignation as Secretary of the Navy.

Although his tour as Secretary of the Navy was so brief—11 months—Mr. Webb, nevertheless, has left his imprint. He brought to the position a broad range of experience, as well as dedication, which enabled him to move forward with President Reagan's goal of building a 600-ship fleet, while, at the same time, improving the Navy's effectiveness and efficiency.

It was refreshing to witness this example of principle by Secretary Webb, who chose to resign from an administration he can no longer support, rather than stay in office and, perhaps, undermine the administration with open dissension. Actually some of those differences resulted from the pressures placed on the Defense Department by the budget cutting imposed by this Congress.

The Navy, the United States, will sorely miss the caliber of leadership and experience of Secretary Webb, which is becoming increasingly rare in Government service.

DEMANDING GENERAL NORIEGA'S RESIGNATION

(Mr. MICA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, it is high time for the United States Congress to state unequivocally where it stands on Panama's General Noriega. That's exactly what House Concurrent Resolution 243 does. It calls for the resignation of strongman Noriega as commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces and as de facto head of state.

For well over 6 months the Panamanian people have repeatedly demonstrated their desire to return to democratic rule, only to have their efforts thwarted by General Noriega's familiar and much-used tactics of coercion and violence.

The Panamanian people are well-acquainted with Noriega's regime. From the shocking beheading of his outspoken opponent, Dr. Spadafora, to the constant involvement in illicit drug-trafficking, money laundering, and the protection of the infamous Colombian drug cartel, General Noriega has distinguished himself only by showing again and again his contempt for human rights, democratic government and the laws of both his country and our own.

Add to this his recent indictment by two Federal grand juries in my home State of Florida. General Noriega has single handedly aided and abetted the growth of the illicit cocaine and marijuana sales in this country and has made millions in the process.

Also, is Ortega's ties to Castro, to whom he has supplied sensitive U.S. security information while masquerading as a close friend and ally of the United States.

For the sake of present and future stability in Central America; for the sake of democratic government in Panama; and especially for the sake of the traditionally excellent relations between the Governments and peoples of the United States and Panama let us send an unmistakable signal to General Noriega that the Congress of the United States finds his conduct reprehensible by all standards. I urge you to join with me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 243 to demand General Noriega's resignation.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHRONICLE EXPRESS

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you a story that shows that the American dream still does come true. Eight years ago, a young man of 19 founded the County Express newspaper in Germantown, MD, an area I represent in Congress. The newspaper founded by Marty More, who was soon joined by 20-year-old Karl Spain, was originally just 8 pages long and had a circulation of 5,000 confined largely to upper Montgomery County. The paper grew and grew and a year and a half ago the two friends purchased the rival Chronicle newspaper chain and merged it with their own publication.

Today, Marty More and Karl Spain are 27 years old and the Chronicle Express has the fourth largest circulation of any weekly newspaper in the United States. Its network of over 2,000 carriers distributes 200,000 copies per week all over Montgomery County, making it the largest circulation weekly in the county by far.

But the Chronicle Express is not just known for its prodigious circulation figures. It is also known for its readable, community-oriented editorial contents. I read the Chronicle Express every week and know that it can always be depended on for thorough reporting of issues of concern to the people of Montgomery County. Because of its nine regional editions it is able to focus on what concerns people both countywide and in their own neighborhoods. Over the years, it has many times scooped its competition and has always served the people well. I congratulate Marty More, Karl Spain, and their staff for the remarkable success of their newspaper, and look forward to continuing to work with them in the future.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CONCERNING REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL FRAUD

(Mr. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a concurrent resolution to address the issue of real estate appraisal fraud. Faulty appraisals have contributed significantly to the insolvency of hundreds of our Nation's financial institutions. This resolution articulates the problem and encourages a reasonable solution, emphasizing the correct balance between Federal and State government responsibilities.

This resolution covers four main areas: First, it calls upon the States, whose traditional responsibility it is, to respond to the abuses occurring within this appraisal profession.

Second, it urges the States to establish real estate appraiser boards to carry out appraisal certification. Third, it encourages each Federal regulatory agency to expeditiously require State certified appraisals. Fourth, it requests that the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council monitor the Federal regulators and periodically report to the House Committee on Government Operations the Council's findings.

□ 1430

REAL AID FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

(Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we are going to be considering legislation on Central America once again. The legislation will likely contain subsistence funds for food and medicine for the Contras while this peace process is underway. It also will include genuine humanitarian aid—a child survival initiative to treat the child victims of that war. The fund will provide prosthetic devices to maimed children and other emergency humanitarian aid.

I think this is the first step in restructuring our policy and reshaping the resources we send to Central America. Converting what used to be lethal aid to reprogram it for aid to the children and aid to the victims makes sense to me.

There is a story in this week's People Magazine, "Agony of the Innocents: the Shame of Nicaragua's Bloody War Is a Ghastly Harvest of Wounded Children," which I am sending to all Members of the House today. The article illustrates with tragic photos why we need a child survival initiative to bind up the wounds of war.

I believe that a child survival fund, as well as the basic subsistence fund for the Contras, can form a bridge to peace and the bridge to peace is part of the road to survival for many children in that region.

We have done the other. We have sent guns to the guerrillas. There have been guns to the Government. Now let us send some food and medicine and shelter to the innocent victims, the children who live in Central America. This truly, in my judgment, will build a bridge to peace in Central America and give us the chance to put our policy toward Central America back on a positive track.

A CHAMPAIGN TRIBUTE TO OLYMPIC GOLD

(Mr. BRUCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, speed skater Bonnie Blair is the toast of America after winning our country's second gold medal of the 1988 winter Olympics.

Bonnie is a resident of my district from Champaign, IL. She has proved that perseverance, hard work and determination can eventually harvest rewards. In 1984, she finished in eighth place. Now she took the gold in Calgary.

After setting a new world record, they asked Bonnie how she had done it, and she replied, "I think I just got it on guts," and it took a lot of guts and the support of the Policemen's Benevolent Association in Champaign. Certainly not every organization is rewarded by seeing people that they support take an Olympic gold medal.

Despite the joy she must feel, Bonnie is ready for more competition. She will skate again in the 1,000- and in the 1,500-meter races, with her top competition coming from the same two East German women she edged out in the 500.

It is nice to see the thrill of victory again. For residents of Bonnie's east central Illinois home, it is a thrill of victory that we will always remember.

Our congratulations to Bonnie Blair on a great performance on behalf of the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO REPEAL DIESEL FUEL TAX FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to repeal onerous IRS tax reporting requirements now existing for local governments. These requirements affect the exemption of local governments from the Federal excise tax on diesel fuel. Current regulations require local governments to pay the tax, register with the Secretary of the Treasury and file regular reports to receive refunds for taxes paid.

These regulations are a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which I voted against. In that tax bill, the collection point for Federal diesel fuel excise taxes was moved from the retail to wholesale distribution points. Groups of traditionally exempt from paying Federal excise taxes, overnight were forced to pay under this new tax law. Included here are farmers, air and rail transportation systems, and local governments. Although I am a principal cosponsor for legislation to restore the exemption for farmers, the problem facing local governments has to be addressed.

Legislation I am introducing today will correct this problem. These regulations make no sense, local governments are, and always have been, exempt from paying excise taxes on diesel fuel. Why are we creating a regulatory system that requires local governments to file for refunds for the diesel taxes that they pay? Local governments with small budgets would be financially hamstrung until they received their refund.

Specifically, my bill exempts local governments from paying excise taxes at the time they purchase the fuel—no registration requirement, no regular reporting, and quite simply, no paperwork. As chairman of the Paperwork Reduction Commission and principal sponsor of the Paperwork Reduction Act, this elimination of paperwork is particularly important to me.

In January and February, I visited practically every town and village in my congressional district. I met with nearly 3,000 people, mostly on an individual basis. I also met with local and county officials at each stop. This tax issue was one of the major concerns expressed to me by these officials. I agree with them and believe that my bill will address their problem.

This legislation is a simple and effective answer to the regulatory nightmare faced by local governments. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE THAT PEOPLE OF EL SALVADOR WILL SUPPORT ELECTIONS ON MARCH 20, 1988

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 250) expressing confidence that the people of El Salvador will reject efforts to disrupt the election to be held in that country on March 20, 1988, and will avail themselves of the opportunity to vote in that election, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAY of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Committee on Foreign Affairs ordered reported House Concurrent Resolution 249, concerning the March 20, 1988, elections in El Salvador, as amended. The resolution which I have sent to the desk is identical to that measure as ordered reported from the committee.

Over the last 10 years we have witnessed progress toward democratization in El Salvador of historic proportions. During this decade El Salvador has evolved from a repressive, authoritarian government to a nascent democracy that is now beginning to solidify its roots and institutionalize democratic processes. No one would claim that El Salvador is yet a paradigm of democracy, but it has established a solid record in a short period of time of which its citizens can be proud.

The purpose of this resolution is to note the progress that El Salvador has made in conducting three relatively free and open elections and to commend El Salvador for the continuation and improvement of that trend. On March 20, elections will be held in El Salvador for the legislative assembly and municipal governments. This resolution states the confidence of the Congress in the ability of the Salvadoran people to conduct that election in a fair and honest manner and to reject efforts to disrupt the elections which would discourage participation.

The resolution also recognizes the important leadership role of Jose Napoleon Duarte, who has served as the political and spiritual leader of this country during much of this period. We and the Salvadoran people owe him a great debt. He has not had an easy task, but time and time again he has opted for the path of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs by a unanimous voice vote, and is brought to the House with the bipartisan support of the House leadership. I want to commend the leadership on both sides of the aisle for bringing this resolution before the House today.

Mr. Speaker, what we have seen is that a great majority of the people under unusual difficult circumstances have turned out in order to establish a democratic process, the crux of which is participatory politics and the electoral process. Unless that continues, there is no hope for the other changes that need to be made in El Salvador.

We also take note of the fact that the leader of that country, Jose Napoleon Duarte, has been an exemplary leader as far as helping this process. Here is an individual whose election was thwarted because of the unilateral efforts of an ideological group to deny him the right to lead the country, after the people gave him that right. He came right back and, because the people themselves demonstrated their dedication and commitment toward democracy, he was elected again.

So with all the difficulties that he has had, with all the difficulties that still remain in that country, I think that it is wise for us, the people of the United States, to take note of the fact

that some progress, some very substantial progress, has taken place. This resolution gives expression to our support for that continuation.

Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman be kind enough to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding.

I simply wanted to take this opportunity to indicate that in general I would support the thrust of the resolution which applauds the progress that has been made so far in trying to deal with the very difficult situation, but I want to make sure this resolution is not interpreted as a blanket endorsement of absolutely everything that has been happening.

For example, the definition of the recently declared amnesty program, if it comes out one way versus another, could give some of us more than a little heartburn because it could be construed to apply to the killers of four U.S. servicemen down there, and we would not want to see that happen.

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So I would simply like to ask whether I can be assured that support for this resolution by the House would not in any way indicate that the House supported every dot and t of what was happening in El Salvador, including efforts to apply that amnesty program to the killers of United States servicemen.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection I would yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] to respond to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, let me assure the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] that that was one of the issues raised by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS] in the committee and that is why the resolution is as presented. We wanted to make absolutely sure that this was not a blanket, blind endorsement of everything that was happening in El Salvador.

There are shortcomings. My colleagues would not, I am sure, condone amnesty for an ordinary murderer, ordinary criminals, as part of the reconciliation process. What is going to happen under the Arias peace plan, if all the countries pursue it thoroughly, I have no idea, but the President of El Salvador has felt constrained to do what that agreement calls for. Certainly this resolution should not cause anybody any concern that we are endorsing every failing that exists in El Salvador. Just the opposite is the case. We are trying to say that they have done well so far, there are a lot of

shortcomings, but we encourage El Salvador to go continue the progress.

That is the thrust of this resolution.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me under his reservation?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for those assurances, and I see the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] is nodding in the affirmative. I think that that helps because I am certain the House would not want this to be interpreted as supporting in any way the application of amnesty to the killing of U.S. citizens.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to assure all the people on the other side of the aisle that the administration is very much concerned about this. The administration has been very much concerned about this for a long time.

Those four servicemen that my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], was talking about, happened to be four U.S. marines that were brutally killed.

As a former marine myself, I would just like to tell my colleagues that I find it kind of strange that some of the liberals on the other side of the aisle all of a sudden are concerned now about the foreign policy that we have in El Salvador when for months and months and months the administration was criticized by those liberals on that side of the aisle like the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], because of our policy of establishing a democracy in El Salvador. Now that we have one down there, all of a sudden we have this turnaround and people are concerned about somebody being released because of some kind of amnesty.

Well, the administration has assured me that they will keep pressure on the powers that be to see that they are prosecuted.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further on that point?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] that he can politicize this if he wants to but the fact is the reason that this gentleman is up is because one of the kids who was killed is the son of a very good friend of mine who I have known since high school.

I think it is inappropriate to bring politics into this. We are talking about how we are trying to defend the interests of the United States and see to it that the release of those people does not occur.

I am fully aware of the fact that the administration has lodged a very strong protest and objection to interpreting amnesty in such a way. I fully support them in those efforts.

I would suggest, however, that we ought to keep it that way rather than bring in some politics into it.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield under his objection, I do not think it was politics at all. All I know is we had to pull teeth to get votes from that side of the aisle to get the aid for El Salvador in order to establish a democracy down there. The record ought to show that.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS].

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to express my appreciation to our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], as well as to the ranking Republican member, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], for the position which they have taken on this resolution.

As it first came before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, there was indeed the very serious danger that it could have been interpreted as a blank-check approval of everything that has happened and that is going on in El Salvador. As the resolution appears before us now, it approves the process of improvement but does not provide a blank-check approval. In the course of the discussion in the Committee on Foreign Affairs we noted the fact there was general acknowledgment on the part of just about everyone that El Salvador does not have a judiciary system that it itself is satisfied with. Until that happens they really will not have achieved what they want to achieve and what we want them to achieve by way of respecting human rights and legal constitutional rights.

We all recognize that there are still acts which are the acts of death squad activities. There is an awareness that internationally recognized standards of workers rights are often violated. We recognize there is still too much by way of military control in El Salvador. But as this resolution is framed, it appreciates and approves the process and the progress towards electoral reforms, the broad participation in free elections by the people of El Salvador and the courage and leadership of President Duarte.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I express my appreciation for the cooperation of my colleagues in this matter.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further under my reservation of objection, I strongly support the resolution before us expressing confidence in the will of the Salvadoran people. I am confident that the people of El Salvador will brave the threats of guerrilla violence and again demonstrate their commitment to democracy.

President Duarte is a person who commands the respect and admiration of all who desire democracy in El Salvador. Duarte has stood firmly behind his promise to bring peace and democracy to El Salvador.

Unlike Nicaraguan President Ortega, President Duarte has endeavored to keep his promises to his people and has courageously pursued national reconciliation.

President Duarte has shown determination in following both the spirit and the letter of the Esquipulas II accord. The people of El Salvador are committed to democracy, regional peace and security. President Duarte believes that democracy is not an end in itself, but a means to achieving a just and lasting peace in Central America.

In spite of threats in 1984 from the Nicaraguan-supported Marxist guerrillas, the people of El Salvador were determined to vote. In the face of intimidation from terrorists, the Salvadoran people voted in an open democratic election. President Duarte was their choice.

Since his election, democratic freedoms in El Salvador have increased. Today, independent newspapers, television and radio stations operate. The media freely presents criticisms and opposing views of the Duarte Government. The Duarte Government, in the face of insurgent activity, lifted its state of emergency in 1987 and has restored all rights granted in the constitution.

The guerrilla threat of violence is real—let us not forget the Marxist guerrilla group responsible for the cold-blooded murder of young American marines on the sidewalk cafe in the capital city of San Salvador or the Salvadorans who have lost their lives exercising their right of self-determination.

I commend President Duarte highly for his commitment to democracy and peace in El Salvador. I am confident that the people of his country will again vote for the promises of peace.

I urge my colleagues to support his timely resolution and send a message to the Sandinistas that their continued support for terrorist groups in El Salvador will not prevail.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this resolution to commend President Duarte and

to applaud the efforts of El Salvador in strengthening the democratic process.

The legislative and municipal elections to be held March 20 mark another step in solidifying the democratic institutions and the democratic process in El Salvador. El Salvador's democracy is in stark contrast to the reality of Nicaragua's totalitarian regime. Both El Salvador and Nicaragua saw revolutionary changes in their Governments in 1979. El Salvador's revolution has led to democracy while Nicaragua's has led to a Communist dictatorship.

Little credit is given to El Salvador for the advances it has made toward democracy. This was noted by Dr. Susan Kaufman Purcell in her evaluation of the Central American peace plan for the Central American Peace and Democracy Watch. That is the organization that includes former Virginia Gov. Chuck Robb and New York Mayor Ed Koch.

In evaluating compliance with the Arias peace plan, Dr. Kaufman writes:

Nicaragua is often given a great deal of credit for making changes that still fall far short of the standards set by the accord, while other countries, especially El Salvador, have done far more to implement the agreement, and are given little credit for their efforts. Instead they are evaluated for what they have not done. As one Honduran political leader put it, Nicaraguan compliance has been measured against the agenda Nicaragua has set for itself, not against that established in the Central American peace plan.

While attention has been focused on United States aid to the Contras little concern has been expressed about continued Sandinista support for the Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador. Those Marxist guerrillas not only have made every attempt to overthrow the democratically elected government of President Duarte, but also they have declared war on Americans in El Salvador. The guerrillas have announced they have targeted American military advisers and Americans serving at the United States Embassy for attack.

Despite the atmosphere of violence in El Salvador, this resolution correctly expresses the sense of the Congress that we are confident the people of El Salvador will continue to reject efforts to disrupt the democratic process in their country and will take advantage of making their free choice in the March 20 elections.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this resolution and urge my colleagues to give it their unanimous support.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join with you in speaking of a resolution supporting the people of El Salvador in their continuing commitment to democracy.

In one sense this is an extraordinary occurrence. Only a few years ago, there were fierce legislative battles fought right here on the floor of the House against aid to El Salvador.

I can remember a constituent of mine—and a friend of yours, Mr. Speaker—Dr. Ira Gallaway, coming back from a study mission to El Salvador and telling me that this beleaguered country needed our help.

And at the same time, the former Speaker asked our good friend and colleague, JACK MURTHA, to go down there and report on what he found.

And JACK returned and said exactly what Reverend Gallaway said, that we needed to help El Salvador.

Today we take it for granted that helping the people of El Salvador is necessary.

But it wasn't always the case. It was like pulling teeth trying to get necessary aid to El Salvador during the early part of this decade. Outside pressure groups demand that we abandon El Salvador, that we force the Government to include Communists, that we simply walk away.

But if we hadn't supported El Salvador earlier, when they were desperate, what we would have in El Salvador today is what we have in Nicaragua today—a Communist government.

I can remember the bitter debate over the role of the church in El Salvador. Bishop Rivera y Damas, an unyielding critic of right-wing death squads, was said to be against American military aid.

But it turned out he was against all outside interference. He said it would be wrong to let the Communists send aid while we unilaterally stop sending aid.

Then there was the Kissinger Commission report, a turning point in our debate over the fate of Central America.

That bipartisan Commission stated about aid to El Salvador:

Even as military measures are needed to shield economic and social programs, so too are they essential as an adjunct to diplomacy.

And yet we had the same old crowd telling us they wanted a diplomatic solution but not a military solution, as if the Kissinger Commission report had not pointed out the fallacy in the separation of military and diplomatic aid.

We put stringent human rights conditions on our aid, and we should have. Against an onslaught of criticism, the President and, yes, a bipartisan coalition right here in the House, continued to help the El Salvadoran people fight against the terrorism of the left and of the right.

And we saw those brave people vote in a free election. And then another. And then another.

Mr. Speaker, back in 1982, our late colleague and beloved friend, Dan Daniel, spoke for 1 minute on the floor and this is what he said:

Mr. Speaker, a great debate is raging throughout this country about internal conditions in El Salvador.

I do not know which of the two extremes are correct; perhaps, neither. But I find a curious consistency in those who support the leftist coalition of insurgents in El Salvador.

In our recent history, these are the same groups who supported the Castroists in Cuba, the guerrillas in Vietnam, the followers of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

Can they really feel that the people in those countries are enjoying a better way of life today than they did before their governments were so radically changed?

And after Dan Daniel was finished, Mr. Speaker, you took the floor.

Here is part of what you replied to Dan Daniel, on February 3, 1982:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Dan Daniel) and to

join in the plea that he makes for patience and understanding with those people who are attempting in good faith to create a peaceful solution to the problems in El Salvador.

And later in your remarks you said:

I cannot imagine our succumbing once again to the siren song of those who would sell down the river the responsible people who are trying to have a stable, free democratic government on behalf of those who would follow the example of Castro's Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, those words did you credit them and they do you credit now.

Those same words—exactly the same—could be said about Nicaragua today.

I could go on, Mr. Speaker, but I think I've made my point.

Today we support the people of El Salvador as they continue to strengthen their democratic system of government.

But unless there were those who had the courage to do the right thing in 1982, El Salvador would be a Communist nation in 1988.

That "siren song" of "selling out" you spoke of is still being heard, Mr. Speaker. So in giving these brief remarks I just want to point out that we once had the courage to do the right thing in El Salvador. I hope we have the courage to do the right thing in Nicaragua as well, so that someday you and I can join in a resolution supporting a free election and then another and then another in a Nicaragua that has freedom and democracy.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. Speaker, I want to briefly comment on my strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 250 and commend the majority leader for bringing it to the House floor. As we all know, El Salvador has made great strides toward democracy in the past few years and in improving the human rights climate. These gains have been made largely as a result of the personal commitment of President Napoleon Duarte, who has fought off challenges to democracy from both the right and the left. In addition, President Duarte set a high standard of compliance with the Guatemala peace agreement for the other countries in the region.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to President Duarte and the Salvadoran Government for all they have done concerning the three terrorists, Abraham Dimas Aguilar, Juan Miguel Garcia, and William Celio Rivas, who confessed to murdering four United States marines in a San Salvador cafe in 1985. Two courts in El Salvador ruled that the country's political amnesty law applied to these killers and ordered that they be released. However, Attorney General Jiron Flores and President Duarte have been very helpful in appealing these decisions and in keeping these terrorists behind bars until they can be tried under Salvadoran law. On February 7, President Duarte named a legal commission to review the case and make recommendations to him regarding the final fate of the prisoners. Since one of the four marines, Sgt. Thomas T. Handwork, was my constituent, I am very grateful to President Duarte and his administration for their commitment to fairness and justice in the face of other, domestic pressures which I am sure they must have felt.

Lately, however, the rebels have increased their campaign of terrorism and guerrilla activi-

ty. Just yesterday, the Communist rebels forced a traffic shutdown over most of the country by threatening to destroy any vehicle traveling on the roads. The rebels have demonstrated their intransigence in refusing to negotiate with the Government on the basis of the Guatemala peace agreement, choosing terror and violence over a peaceful dialog to pursue their goals. As a result, I am very concerned, as we all are, that the rebels will try to intimidate the Salvadoran people from exercising their rights during the upcoming elections on March 20. It is very clear that the rebels are making a determined effort to sabotage these elections.

I strongly support this resolution in applauding the progress toward the institutionalization of democratic process in El Salvador. I think it is important that we in the Congress recognize that the people of El Salvador courageously have resisted threats from the rebels in the past. And, it is essential that we support them now in their efforts to participate in their country's democratic process.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAY of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 250

Whereas the Republic of El Salvador in this decade has sought to develop a constitutional system which respects human liberties and electoral processes;

Whereas in 1982, under the leadership and direction of Jose Napoleon Duarte, free popular elections were held in El Salvador to select a constituent assembly, in which approximately 80 percent of eligible voters participated despite threats from armed insurgents who were attempting to disrupt the electoral process;

Whereas in 1984 approximately 80 percent of eligible voters, despite threats of physical violence, participated in presidential elections which led to the election of Jose Napoleon Duarte as President of the Republic of El Salvador;

Whereas in 1985 the participation of a substantial majority of eligible voters in legislative and municipal elections in El Salvador attested to the institutionalization and growing acceptance of democratic political processes;

Whereas each of these elections in El Salvador was carried out under rigorous domestic and international scrutiny, in the presence of official observers from many nations, including delegations from the United States Congress;

Whereas under the constitution of El Salvador, elections for the legislative assembly and municipal governments in El Salvador will be conducted on March 20, 1988;

Whereas President Duarte has exercised strong leadership, and has demonstrated a personal commitment to the respect for human rights; and

Whereas President Duarte has embraced the Esquipulas II Agreement, which was entered into by the presidents of five Central American countries, and has vigorously sought to implement the provisions of that agreement in El Salvador, in particular through his efforts to enter into direct negotiations with the armed insurgents, in

order to promote national reconciliation and to achieve a cease-fire: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the United States Congress, applauding the progress toward the institutionalization of the democratic process in El Salvador, expresses confidence that the people of El Salvador will reject efforts to disrupt the election to be held in that country on March 20, 1988, and will avail themselves of the opportunity to vote in that election.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

CONDEMNING THE BOMBING BY NORTH KOREAN AGENTS OF KOREAN AIR LINES FLIGHT 858

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 246) condemning the bombing by North Korean agents of Korean Air Lines flight 858, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON].

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 246, to condemn the bombing of KAL flight 858 by North Korean agents. I want to commend Congressman SOLARZ for his timely and important initiative. I also want to commend Congressman SOLOMON, who has been an outspoken leader on the outrageous human rights abuses committed by North Korea.

It almost defies the imagination the depths to which a government will stoop in the pursuit of some distorted, depraved, policy objectives. Just yesterday in the Washington Post, an article described the deplorable situation in North Korea, including government-initiated terrorist activities. The utter contempt that the North Korean Government continues to show for human life renders that country totally unqualified and incapable of dining at the table of nations.

North Korea's bombing of the KAL flight, which killed many innocent

men, women, and children, necessitates a strong congressional response.

House Concurrent Resolution 246 details the chronology of events regarding the bombing, subsequent actions, and strongly condemns this murderous act. The resolution also rejects any overtures by North Korea to establish a dialog with the United States Congress; supports the administration's sanctions—especially the addition of North Korea to the list of states supporting international terrorism; calls upon other countries to impose sanctions; supports efforts in international fora to bring North Korea to account for this atrocity; and makes other important points.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights, I firmly believe that North Korea's record on human rights remains one of the worst in the world. Its tyranny knows no bounds, and it is most unfortunate that we must consider a resolution condemning a government for such a detestable act.

House Concurrent Resolution 246 demands our full and unanimous support.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, on November 29, 1987, a day that will live in infamy, agents of the government of North Korea blew up a Korean airliner en route from Bagdad to Seoul, South Korea. As a result, 115 innocent passengers on the flight lost their lives.

The resolution before us this afternoon, expresses the outrage of the Congress and the American people over one of the most deplorable and despicable acts in the history of international terrorism. This resolution enjoys not only strong bipartisan support in the House but the backing of the administration as well.

I want to assure my colleagues that this resolution was reported out of the Committee on Foreign Affairs only after the most careful consideration of the evidence involved. The Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, which I chair, held both an executive session with representatives of the intelligence community as well as a public session with spokesmen for the Department of State. It became abundantly clear to the members of our subcommittee during the course of both our closed and open sessions that there was overwhelming evidence to sustain the conclusion that North Korea was indeed responsible for this tragic terrorist incident.

There was, first of all, a very clear motive. We know the North Koreans

are unhappy with the sponsorship by South Korea of the forthcoming summer Olympics. They have from time to time issued threats in their customary bombastic fashion designed to intimidate the international community and the government of South Korea from proceeding with the summer Olympics.

We also know that the government of North Korea has a documented record of engaging in similar acts of state-sponsored terrorism, not the least of which was the incident in Burma in 1983 when North Korean agents succeeded in planting a bomb in Rangoon which resulted in the death of 17 people, including 4 members of the cabinet of South Korea.

Furthermore, we know that the two individuals who were apprehended for their suspected involvement in this incident disembarked from flight 858 in Abu Dhabi before the plane continued on to its final destination, prior to which the plane was blown up in the air. When these two individuals were apprehended in Bahrain, to which they had traveled after disembarking from flight 858 in Abu Dhabi, they both attempted to commit suicide by taking cyanide capsules. One of them succeeded, the other did not. But both of them used precisely the same kind of cyanide capsules which had been found on other North Korean agents who have been apprehended in the past.

In addition, the agent who survived that suicide attempt subsequently confessed and told the entire world about how she had been trained for many years on how to participate and engage in such activities. She stated that she had received this training in North Korea.

But it is not just her confession alone upon which our committee relied. There was also compelling, independent evidence unrelated to the confession which led to the clear conclusion that the North Koreans were responsible for this incident.

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For example, on the persons of the two terrorists who were responsible for the attack, documents were found with the numbers of various North Korean missions in eastern Europe at which they had stopped during the course of their journey.

The woman who survived the suicide attempt was shown a large selection of photographs by U.S. officials, from which she identified two individuals as having played a role in the KAL bombing. Both men were known to be North Korean agents. So there was clear evidence of their involvement.

I might add that the North Korean agent who succeeded in committing suicide, Kim Sung Il, was carrying a fake passport, which he had obtained from someone in Japan who the Japa-

nese, themselves, were at the time looking for, because they had evidence that that individual was a North Korean agent.

I have gone into the evidence upon which the committee based its conclusion and upon which this resolution is based, simply because some suggestions have been made that there is not sufficient evidence to reach this conclusion. I think the evidence is clear. I think the evidence is overwhelming.

This resolution not only expresses our categorical condemnation of the North Korean action but calls upon other countries in the international community to join with us and with our own administration in expressing their disapproval of what has happened. It also calls, where appropriate, for other countries to impose sanctions against North Korea.

This is a matter of great concern, not just to South Korea, but to the entire world and to all those who are disturbed about the problem of state-sponsored terrorists.

If North Korea comes to the conclusion that it can get away with impunity with such cruel and callous and cynical activities, it will have every incentive to continue those actions in the future. The result could be the death of hundreds and possibly thousands of other innocent people.

It may well be that our only hope of bringing North Korea to its senses is by making it clear to them that this utterly uncivilized behavior has not gone unnoticed by the international community.

Insofar as their hopes for a better relationship with the United States are concerned, this resolution puts them on notice that we are not prepared to enter into the kind of parliamentary exchanges which they had proposed to us, inasmuch as any North Korean parliamentarians would be speaking for a government which engages in these utterly unacceptable and uncivilized actions of state-sponsored terrorism.

It would be my hope, Mr. Speaker, that if this message can be driven home, if the North Koreans realize that there is a price to be paid, that they may think twice and refrain from engaging in such actions in the future.

In the meantime, I think we need to recognize that the Government of South Korea has acted with great restraint. I do not know that our country would have acted with similar restraint. I do not know how many other nations would have acted with comparable restraint.

Given the fact that there are a million men under arms on both sides of the 38th Parallel on the Korean peninsula, I think that restraint is to be commended. But if South Korea believes that it stands alone in condemning this act of terrorism, then the

prospects for continued restraint will not be nearly so good.

That is why I think it is also important for us to adopt this resolution, to let the Government and people of South Korea know that they do not stand alone.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say in conclusion that those who were responsible for blowing up this Korean airliner are responsible for what may well be the most mad and monstrous manifestations of state-sponsored terrorism in the course of our time.

I am pleased that we were able to muster bipartisan support for this resolution. I am pleased that the administration, even before the adoption of the resolution, had spoken out strongly against this terrorist act so that there can be no doubt that when it comes to actions like this, the Congress, the administration, and the American people are united in their resolve to condemn it and to take whatever actions are necessary to prevent it from happening in the future.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, before I yield to the gentleman from Florida, I would like to compliment the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ] for his usual articulate way in which he has very well outlined the problem and the cause for this resolution.

I agree so wholeheartedly with what the gentleman stated and would like to add that particular credit should be given to the Republic of Korea for the restraint which they have shown. I do not know of any other country that would be that nice about a situation where they lost an airliner with a lot of people aboard.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I join in the commendation of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ], and the ranking minority member for sponsoring this resolution and bringing it to the floor of the House, so that we have total bipartisan support for this very important statement.

I not only want to join the gentleman from New York in the remarks he made so eloquently, but to say that I strongly support this resolution. I know, of course, it will have the unanimous vote of our colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 246, condemning the bombing by North Korean agents of Korean Airlines flight 858.

The resolution expresses the bipartisan support in the Congress for the sanctions imposed on North Korea by the executive branch, specifically,

adding North Korea to the list of states supporting international terrorism pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

This resolution also calls upon other countries, particularly those with close relations with North Korea and those whose international airports were used by the North Korean terrorists during their mission, to implement sanctions or other appropriate measures against North Korea, and expresses support for the efforts of the Republic of Korea to bring North Korea to account for this act in multilateral fora such as the United Nations Security Council and the International Civil Aviation Organization. The resolution also pays tribute to the Republic of Korea for acting with restraint in the face of such provocation and reaffirms support for holding the 1988 summer Olympic games in Seoul.

I would also like to call to the attention of my colleagues those countries which were used either for transit or logistical support offered by North Korean Embassies; that is Yugoslavia and Hungary. These countries should vigorously review their policies and consider downgrading the North Korean missions in those countries because of such abuses of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunity. These countries should also ensure that their airports maintain stricter security standards and implement higher reciprocal security measures pursuant to the Foreign Airport Security Act. As countries impose stricter sanctions against international terrorists, those countries who directly or indirectly support such acts of terrorism will become identified and ostracized. The civilized world must untie in its condemnation of such heinous outlaw acts and band together in effective international cooperation.

This incident was one of the most clear-cut examples of State sponsored international terrorism ever. This is, I am sorry to say, not the first time North Korea has been implicated in such terrorist acts. There seems to be a deliberate pattern and policy by that government to use international terrorism as a means of implementing its policies. This is outrageous and must be condemned.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a signal that such outrageous acts by barbaric countries will not go unnoticed by the American people and the Congress of the United States. I urge the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] who has worked very hard on this issue.

Mr. SOLOMON. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank Chairman FASCELL and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from New

York [Mr. BROOMFIELD] for allowing this resolution to come before the body in this timely manner. Let me congratulate the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ] for offering this resolution on my behalf and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] and all other members who are outraged over this latest atrocity by the murderous regime in North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution and urge its unanimous adoption by the House. Let me also congratulate the gentleman from New York for taking it upon himself to offer this resolution on behalf of myself, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, and so many other Members who are outraged over this latest atrocity by the murderous regime in North Korea.

The North Korean sabotage of Korean AirLines flight 858 is yet another powerful reminder that the Communist tyrants who hold power in North Korea are ruthless terrorists and criminals. They have once again proven themselves capable of doing anything—or committing literally any crime the human mind can conceive.

It may be asked, Mr. Speaker, given North Korea's record, why even bother with a resolution of this kind? Certainly, no one expects the North Korean regime to clean up its act and to come out of its self-imposed isolation. So why bother? Well, there are several reasons.

Mr. Speaker, it is altogether necessary for this Congress to add its voice to the cries of outrage and denunciation that have been sounded from every part of the civilized world. If the bombing of a civilian airliner does not engage the attention of those peoples and governments who are committed to the rule of law and the sanctity of human life, who among us is safe from the scourge of terrorism?

I would say, second, that a resolution of this kind is necessary to show the solidarity of our country with our allies in the Republic of Korea. More than 50,000 Americans and a million Koreans died in battle to protect a free way of life in Korea. Their struggle is our struggle. We are bound together by history and treaty. And provocative actions by North Korea, such as the bombing of flight 858, are just as much a threat to the security and vital interests of our country as they are to our Korean allies.

Finally, we need the occasion of considering this resolution to remind ourselves that the bombing of flight 858 is not an isolated incident.

Indeed, since the armistice in Korea was signed in 1953, more than 600 South Koreans and at least 50 Americans have died as a direct result of hostile and provocative North Korean actions.

Listen, Mr. Speaker, to some of the more atrocious crimes that North Korea has perpetrated in recent years:

January 1968, 31 North Korean commandos attacked the Blue House, the Presidential mansion in Seoul, in an apparent attempt to kill President Park.

Only 2 days later, North Korean forces seized the U.S.S. *Pueblo* in international waters. One American serviceman was killed; and the other 82 crewmen were imprisoned in North Korea for 11 months, during which time they were subjected repeatedly to torture.

April 1969, a United States Navy reconnaissance plane was shot down by North Korean aircraft over international waters; 31 Americans were killed.

August 1969, a U.S. Army helicopter was shot down over the DMZ.

June 1970, North Korean agents attempted to blow up the entrance gate to the National Cemetery in Seoul.

August 1974, North Korean terrorists again attempted to assassinate President Park, but killed the First Lady instead.

Between 1974 and 1978, three separate infiltration tunnels were discovered under the DMZ. The last one to be found was wide enough to facilitate the movement of 30,000 armed North Korean troops and their supporting equipment every hour. The exit point of this tunnel is only 27 miles from Seoul—27 miles, the same distance between this chamber and Dulles Airport.

August 1976, ax-wielding North Korean troops brutally murdered two American servicemen in the DMZ.

July 1977, another U.S. Army helicopter was shot down over the DMZ; 3 Americans were killed.

October 1983, the explosion of a North Korean bomb planted during President Chun's state visit to Burma killed 17 senior officials in the ROK government, including 4 cabinet members, and demolished one of Burma's most important patriotic shrines. President Chun, for whom the bomb was intended, narrowly escaped.

And now, finally, November 1987, 115 innocent people killed by the deliberate sabotage of a civilian airliner.

These, Mr. Speaker, are only some of the more significant examples of North Korea's terrorist behavior. I haven't included the border raids, the hijackings, the assaults on South Korean citizens, and many other terrorist actions that are almost too numerous to count. The North Korean regime has even gone so far as to threaten the Olympics. It is a regime that never misses a chance to display its utter contempt for every norm of civilized behavior.

The enormity of these North Korean crimes is beyond the comprehension of any of us. Let's pass this

resolution unanimously and do what we can to condemn this murderous regime.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH].

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I simply rise, Mr. Speaker, to express strong support for the views expressed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] and the two gentlemen from New York [Mr. SOLARZ and Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 246, which condemns the terrorist bombing of Korean Air Lines flight 858 last November by agents of the North Korean Government.

As the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, which held a hearing February 4 on the bombing of KAL 858, I can attest to the compelling and bone-chilling evidence which has been assembled regarding North Korean culpability in this act of terror.

As laid out in the preamble of the resolution before us, two North Korean agents traveled from P'yongyang, North Korea, to Moscow before going on to Budapest, Vienna, and Belgrade where they received the explosives from another North Korean agent. They then traveled on to Baghdad where they boarded the ill-fated KAL flight 858, planted the bomb, and then disembarked in Abu Dhabi before the plane left for Seoul. It never reached Seoul, as we now know, because somewhere in the skies approaching Bangkok, KAL 858 was destroyed with 115 innocent victims on board.

An important component of the evidence gathered by the South Koreans is the confession of Ms. Kim, one of the two North Korean agents responsible for the bombing who is now in the custody of South Korean authorities. Her statement reveals that high level North Korean officials directed the bombing and that it was designed to discourage countries from participation in the 1988 Olympics.

In the face of these heinous actions, the administration has responded by designating North Korea as a state sponsor of international terrorism under the Export Administration Act, tightening already strict limits on visas for North Korean passport holders, and withdrawing authorization for American diplomats to talk with North Korean officials in neutral settings. House Concurrent Resolution 246 before us today expresses bipartisan congressional support for these actions.

The resolution also appropriately calls on other governments, including those which have close relations with North Korea and those whose international airports were used by these North Korean terrorists, to implement sanctions or take other steps against North Korea.

South Korea has, for its part, acted with great statesmanship and restraint in the face of this bald provocation. Although it has canceled an initiative permitting its officials to talk with those of the North and called for international condemnation of the bombing, it has, significantly, stopped short of rescinding offers

to the North to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics and refrained from calling for retaliation by force. Such restraint commands the admiration and respect of all Americans.

However, it would be a mistake for the North to mistake civility and restraint for weakness. Under the circumstances, it cannot be business as usual and the North must be held responsible and accountable for its deeds.

In this regard, I would like to underscore the importance of a combined international response to North Korea's outlaw behavior. Appropriately, House Concurrent Resolution 246 speaks to this issue by referencing the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, to which North Korea is a party in both cases.

It also expresses support for South Korean efforts to bring North Korea to account for its act in such multilateral fora as the U.N. Security Council and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

In view of the barbarity of the KAL bombing, the challenge for the civilized world is to devise ways and means of supplementing statements of condemnation by individual governments with meaningful accountability. Yet, lacking international law enforcement, the capability to establish a credible cost for breaches of norms of civilized conduct is limited. Embarrassment may not be sufficient, but outlining, before legislative chambers of this nature, the depth of cynicism involved in this premeditated act is imperative. If events of this nature are not singled out for reprobation, terrorism can too readily be legitimized as a norm of international behavior.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to add a brief word about the upcoming Olympics. In spite of the North Koreans' crude and deadly attempts to target the Seoul Olympics, a record number of 161 countries will be attending those games, including friends of North Korea like the Soviet Union and China. At our February 4 hearings, William Clark, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, declared that North Korean disruption of the Seoul Olympics cannot be tolerated and that, while the South has the primary responsibility for security for those games, the United States is working closely with the Republic of Korea to assure the safety of those who attend those games.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 246 and to urge the administration to continue its efforts to bring about an appropriate international response to North Korea's act of terror.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the pending resolution condemning the Government of North Korea for its barbaric terrorist action in bombing a Korean Air Lines plane resulting in the deaths of 115 innocent people.

Mr. Speaker, this bombing must surely rank as one of the most vicious acts of state terrorism to have oc-

curred in many years. As a result of this bombing, the President has imposed additional sanctions on North Korea, in an effort to further isolate it from the world community so that its government may reflect on the consequences of its acts. Other nations should join our Nation in imposing sanctions on North Korea, as this resolution urges.

As the Seoul Olympics approach, we should redouble our efforts against efforts by North Korea to disrupt them by terror tactics. With the Republic of Korea firmly on its way to democracy, we should underline both our solidarity with it, and our firm stand against the murderous attacks of the North Korean regime.

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Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DORNAN], a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I am delighted to know that the gentleman has joined the New York delegation. We are pleased to have him, and we hope he enjoys the Empire State.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, may I repeat for the umpteenth time, as a child born in Harlem on the beautiful island of Manhattan, I am always happy to join the New York delegation on almost everything.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate not only the Foreign Affairs Committee for expediting this process but also my colleagues on the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee and my tremendous Republican leader on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The thought that occurs to me on this bombing is the obvious initial purpose for it. There were several reasons, but one of them was to establish a climate of terror and to destroy the hopefully beautiful Olympic games that are coming up this September in the capital city of Seoul in the Republic of Korea.

Why are those Olympics possible? Why is Seoul chosen for these Olympics? Because it is a country that has moved from abject poverty, with its landscape torn asunder, as Communist forces and then the United Nations forces moved up and down that peninsula three times in less than 3 months, to settle down to 2½ years of static warfare along the old 38th parallel. And in that conflict, not only did Greeks and Turks and Canadians and Australians and British and lots of Dutch and lots of other members of the United Nations forces die to keep at least half of that country free but 33,629 Americans gave their lives, not for the United States of America, except that it is a part of the free world, but to keep half of Korea, more than half in population, part of free world.

I visited Panmunjom on that DMZ for the fourth time just a few weeks, back, last September, and I looked again at the baseball caps of the U.N. team, of the two American officers that had their skulls caved in with axes back in the summer of 1976. I looked at the statement of that young Captain Bonaventure, who was murdered that day, as to why he was honored to serve in Korea as part of the U.N. force. I hope that those men did not die in vain, that the world will rally to these Olympics, and that this resolution, along with other warnings, will put the Communist power of North Korea on notice.

I have been getting briefed by our Eighth Army force there. There are so many disturbing things about this horribly militarized state. Among them, they have more special forces, trained commandos, almost 80,000 in that nation of North Korea, than any other nation. They have more than any other nation comes close to, with or without a rating as to what the population of that particular military power is. If North Korea thinks by taking young women and training them to be sophisticated killers and blowing commercial airliners out of the sky is a way to somehow or other disrupt this Olympics, as it was through technology transfer, getting almost 80 Hughes aircraft helicopters diverted through East Germany into North Korea to match the same type of H-6 Cayuse helicopters that we have supplied and South Korea has furnished so possibly they can fly across the DMZ marked with South Korean markings, another treacherous plan that they had to somehow or other disrupt the Olympics, whatever they think they are going to get away with, they are not.

I hope I have time during this tight election year to steal away for a few days to attend those Olympics and see that torch lighted in that beautiful newly constructed stadium in Seoul and know that not only did our Americans, almost 34,000 of them, not die in vain but that those 115 people blasted out of the sky by this vicious act of terrorism did not die in vain either.

The Olympic games will go on, and the whole world, including the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev, since his young athletes are going, they had better put North Korea on notice that the whole world will be ready to move against them for any acts of terror to disrupt this glorious worldwide event, the Olympiad.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I would like to indicate that as one of its sponsors, I support this concurrent resolution condemning the Government of North Korea for the barbaric bombing of Korean Air Lines flight 858.

The civilized world must protest in the strongest terms possible this brutal mass murder of the innocent.

The bombing of the South Korean Air Lines flight is a classic case of state-sponsored terrorism.

The destruction of a civilian aircraft was undertaken by two well-trained North Korean intelligence agents. They were following orders written by the son of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung.

It is believed the aircraft bombing was designed to scuttle the upcoming summer Olympics in South Korea.

It is also important to note the friends which the North Koreans keep. The North Koreans are boycotting the Olympics along with the other "stray-dog" states of Cuba, Nicaragua, Iran, and Albania.

This terrorist operation was undertaken for the purpose of attempting to intimidate South Korea and to discourage visitors from all over the world from attending the Olympics.

To their credit, the South Koreans have exercised great restraint in responding to the North Korean act of terrorism. Few could blame South Korea for mounting a direct and immediate retaliation at North Korea. But, the South Koreans have not reacted in that manner.

The administration has acted firmly and correctly in taking strong action against the North Korean Government for this atrocity.

Last week, our Government strongly denounced North Korea in the U.N.'s Security Council for this horrible act.

Additionally, we must work with our allies in the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], the international body responsible for air safety and security. We must seriously review the proposal to expel North Korea from that body.

I commend Congressmen SOLARZ, LEACH, and SOLOMON for this legislative initiative and urge my colleagues to support this timely resolution.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 246, the resolution which condemns the terrorist bombing of Korean Air Line flight 858. As an original cosponsor of this resolution, I firmly believe that the U.S. Congress needs to go on record against this latest incident of state-sponsored terrorism.

House Concurrent Resolution 246 clearly condemns the brutal, totalitarian regime of North Korea for this heinous crime. This bombing of an innocent civilian jetliner which took the lives of all those aboard is the clearest, most direct example of state-sponsored terrorism that I know of. For years, we have known about North Korean support for terrorism. For example, North Korean advisers have trained hundreds of known terrorists in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East. A few years ago, the North Koreans tried to blow up the leaders of the South Korean Government during an official state visit to Rangoon. The

North Koreans have kidnapped innocent movie stars and other prominent people and forced them to support the pro-North propaganda machine. I urge my colleagues to remember the North Korean seizure of the *Pueblo* and the United States servicemen axed to death along the DMZ. Sadly, the bombing of KAL 858 is not an isolated incident, it is another example of North Korea's terrorist foreign policy.

With the summer Olympics just around the corner, and knowing of North Korea's lengthy and bloody record of terrorism, I believe that House Concurrent Resolution 246 serves notice to the North Koreans that we are watching them closely. We will not stand for this terrorism. As further warning, I am encouraged by our decision to conduct joint maritime exercises with our allies, the Republic of Korea, during the Olympics.

I urge my colleagues to unanimously pass House Concurrent Resolution 246 and send this important signal to the North Koreans and the rest of the world.

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 246 condemning the brutal terrorist attack on Korean Air Line flight 858.

North Korea is run by one of the world's most menacing totalitarian regimes. The brutality of the regime was again tragically demonstrated to the world on November 29, 1987. The clear North Korean connection in this act of infamy indicates the depraved levels to which this outlaw nation will stoop.

The Republic of Korea has just held a democratic presidential election. Their legislative elections will soon be underway. They are also hosting the Olympic games this summer.

North Korean barbarity like this civilian aircraft attack is aimed at disrupting the progress of the Republic of Korea. It is, therefore, particularly important for the Congress to demonstrate its revulsion at this airline terrorism and our support for the extraordinary achievements of the Republic of Korea. This resolution does both and I'm sure it will be overwhelmingly adopted.

I am pleased to support this resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAY of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 246

Whereas on November 29, 1987, Korean Air Lines flight 858 exploded while en route from Baghdad to Seoul, killing all 115 people on board;

Whereas two passengers posing as a Japanese father and his daughter disembarked from flight 858 in Abu Dhabi and continued on to Bahrain, where they were held for questioning by Bahraini authorities as they attempted to leave the country;

Whereas both passengers, after being detained for questioning in Bahrain, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing cyanide capsules, and one of the two, subsequently identified as Kim Sung-II, died on the spot;

Whereas the second suspect, subsequently identified as Kim Hyun-Hee, survived the suicide attempt and was extradited by Bah-

rains authorities to the Republic of Korea on December 15, 1987;

Whereas on December 23, 1987, Kim Hyun-Hee confessed to Korean authorities that she and Kim Sung-II had traveled from P'yongyang, North Korea, to Moscow to Budapest to Vienna to Belgrade, where they received explosives from a North Korean agent, that they then traveled to Baghdad where they boarded Korean Air Lines flight 858, and that while the plane was en route from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi, they planted a time bomb which was timed to explode during the continuation of the flight from Abu Dhabi to Seoul;

Whereas Kim Hyun-Hee further confessed that this terrorist mission, which was designed to discourage countries from participating in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, was carried out at the instruction of the North Korean Government;

Whereas the United States Government has carried out its own investigation of the bombing of flight 858, and has reached the same conclusion as the Government of the Republic of Korea that North Korea was responsible for this barbarous terrorist act;

Whereas the evidence upon which the United States reached this conclusion includes the fact that the two North Korean agents had in their possession the names of contact points in North Korean missions along their travel route; the two North Korean agents used vials of cyanide similar to those found on other North Korean agents over the past decade; and a statement by the Government of Japan that the passport of the North Korean agent who committed suicide in Bahrain was received from an individual in Japan wanted by the Government of Japan as a North Korean agent;

Whereas North Korea has previously engaged in acts of terrorism against the Republic of Korea, including the murder of 17 South Koreans (including four cabinet officials) in a bombing attack in Rangoon in 1983;

Whereas such acts of international terrorism constitute criminal acts in violation of internationally recognized legal standards as reflected in the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (to which North Korea is a party), United Nations General Assembly Resolution 40/61, and other relevant documents;

Whereas the use of diplomatic missions and personnel to support such acts of international terrorism is a violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, in particular paragraph 3 of Article 41, and an abuse of diplomatic privileges and immunities;

Whereas based both on its own investigation and the confession of Kim Hyun-Hee, the executive branch has taken several actions in response to this terrorist act, including designating North Korea as a state sponsor of international terrorism pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979;

Whereas the Government of Japan has also imposed several sanctions against North Korea in response to the bombing of flight 858;

Whereas in December 1987, the North Korean Parliament sent letters to the United States Congress proposing the establishment of a parliamentary dialogue to discuss bilateral issues, including the MIA issue; and

Whereas in spite of this act of terrorism, a record number of countries have agreed to

participate in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) condemns the bombing of Korean Air Lines flight 858, a heinous act of state-sponsored terrorism by North Korea which caused the deaths of 115 innocent victims;

(2) categorically rejects the December 1987 proposal to enter into a dialogue with the Parliament of North Korea, since its members represent a government that engages in murderous acts of state-supported terrorism;

(3) expresses its condolences to the family and friends of the 115 victims of the bombing;

(4) expresses the bipartisan support in the Congress for the sanctions imposed by the executive branch, including the addition of North Korea to the list of states supporting international terrorism which is maintained pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979;

(5) calls upon other countries, particularly those with close relations with North Korea and those whose international airports were used by the North Korean terrorists during their mission, to implement sanctions or to take other appropriate steps against North Korea, such as the termination of all trade, to express their outrage at this terrorist deed;

(6) expresses support for efforts by the Republic of Korea to bring North Korea to account for this act in appropriate multilateral fora such as the United Nations Security Council and the International Civil Aviation Organization;

(7) pays tribute to the Government of the Republic of Korea for acting with great restraint and responsibility in the face of this provocation by North Korea;

(8) reaffirms its support for the holding of the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, and for taking all steps possible to prevent terrorist acts; and

(9) commends the Government of Bahrain and Japan for their cooperation in the investigation of this bombing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the concurrent resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

REQUEST FOR VACATION OF ACTION ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 250

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on the last concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 250, the voice vote be vacated, and I would like to ask for a recorded vote on that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore The Chair will state to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan that that request would be in order after we dispose of this vote. We cannot do anything in the absence of a quorum.

The Chair has stated that evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 0, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—396

Ackerman	Dannemeyer	Hayes (IL)
Akaka	Darden	Hayes (LA)
Alexander	Daub	Hefley
Anderson	Davis (MI)	Hefner
Andrews	de la Garza	Henry
Annunzio	DeFazio	Herger
Anthony	DeLay	Hertel
Applegate	Dellums	Hiler
Archer	Derrick	Hochbrueckner
Army	DeWine	Holloway
Aspin	Dickinson	Hopkins
Atkins	Dicks	Horton
AuCoin	Dingell	Houghton
Baker	DioGuardi	Howard
Ballenger	Dixon	Hoyer
Barnard	Donnelly	Hubbard
Bartlett	Dorgan (ND)	Huckaby
Barton	Dornan (CA)	Hughes
Bateman	Downey	Hunter
Bates	Dreier	Hutto
Beilenson	Duncan	Hyde
Bennett	Durbin	Inhofe
Bentley	Dwyer	Ireland
Bereuter	Dymally	Jacobs
Berman	Dyson	Jeffords
Bevill	Eckart	Jenkins
Billbray	Edwards (CA)	Johnson (CT)
Billrakls	Edwards (OK)	Johnson (SD)
Billiey	Emerson	Jones (NC)
Boehlert	English	Jones (TN)
Boggs	Erdreich	Jontz
Bonior	Espy	Kanjorski
Bonker	Evans	Kaptur
Borski	Fascell	Kasich
Bosco	Fawell	Kastenmeier
Boucher	Feighan	Kennedy
Boxer	Fields	Kennelly
Brennan	Fish	Kildee
Brooks	Flake	Kleczka
Broomfield	Flippo	Kolbe
Brown (CA)	Florio	Kolter
Brown (CO)	Foley	Konnyu
Bruce	Ford (MI)	Kostmayer
Bryant	Ford (TN)	Kyl
Buechner	Frenzel	LaFalce
Bunning	Galleghy	Lagomarsino
Burton	Gallo	Lancaster
Bustamante	Garcia	Lantos
Byron	Gaydos	Latta
Callahan	Gejdenson	Leach (IA)
Campbell	Gekas	Lehman (CA)
Cardin	Gibbons	Lehman (FL)
Carper	Gilman	Lent
Chandler	Gingrich	Levin (MI)
Chapman	Glickman	Levine (CA)
Chappell	Gonzalez	Lewis (FL)
Cheney	Goodling	Lewis (GA)
Clarke	Gordon	Lipinski
Clay	Gradison	Livingston
Clement	Grandy	Lott
Clinger	Grant	Lowery (CA)
Coats	Gray (IL)	Lowry (WA)
Coble	Gray (PA)	Lujan
Coelho	Green	Lukens, Thomas
Coleman (MO)	Gregg	Lukens, Donald
Coleman (TX)	Guarini	Mack
Collins	Gunderson	MacKay
Combest	Hall (OH)	Madigan
Conte	Hall (TX)	Manton
Conyers	Hamilton	Marlenee
Cooper	Hammerschmidt	Martin (IL)
Coughlin	Hansen	Martin (NY)
Courter	Harris	Martinez
Coyne	Hastert	Matsui
Craig	Hatcher	Mavroules
Crane	Hawkins	Mazzoli

McCandless	Pursell	Snowe
McCloskey	Quillen	Solarz
McCollum	Rahall	Solomon
McCurdy	Rangel	Spence
McDade	Ravenel	Spratt
McEwen	Ray	St Germain
McGrath	Regula	Staggers
McMillan (NC)	Rhodes	Stallings
McMillen (MD)	Richardson	Stark
Meyers	Ridge	Stenholm
Mfume	Rinaldo	Stokes
Mica	Ritter	Stratton
Miller (CA)	Roberts	Studds
Miller (OH)	Robinson	Stump
Miller (WA)	Rodino	Sundquist
Mineta	Roe	Sweeney
Moakley	Rogers	Swift
Molinari	Rose	Swindall
Mollohan	Rostenkowski	Synar
Montgomery	Roukema	Tallon
Moody	Rowland (CT)	Tauzin
Moorhead	Rowland (GA)	Taylor
Morella	Roybal	Thomas (CA)
Morrison (CT)	Russo	Thomas (GA)
Morrison (WA)	Sabo	Torres
Mrazek	Saiki	Torricelli
Murphy	Sawyer	Trafficant
Murtha	Saxton	Traxler
Myers	Schaefer	Udall
Nagle	Scheuer	Upton
Natcher	Schuetz	Valentine
Neal	Schulze	Vander Jagt
Nelson	Schumer	Vento
Nichols	Sensenbrenner	Visclosky
Nielson	Shaw	Volkmer
Nowak	Shays	Vucanovich
Oakar	Shumway	Walgren
Oberstar	Shuster	Walker
Obey	Sikorski	Watkins
Owens (NY)	Sisisky	Waxman
Owens (UT)	Skaggs	Weber
Packard	Skeen	Weiss
Panetta	Skelton	Weldon
Parris	Slattery	Wheat
Pashayan	Slaughter (NY)	Whittaker
Patterson	Slaughter (VA)	Whitten
Pease	Smith (FL)	Wilson
Pelosi	Smith (IA)	Wise
Penny	Smith (NE)	Wolf
Pepper	Smith (NJ)	Wolpe
Perkins	Smith (TX)	Wortley
Petri	Smith, Denny	Wyden
Pickett	(OR)	Wyllie
Pickle	Smith, Robert	Yates
Porter	(NH)	Yatron
Price (IL)	Smith, Robert	Young (AK)
Price (NC)	(OR)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—37

Badham	Gephardt	Oxley
Biaggi	Kemp	Roemer
Boland	Leath (TX)	Roth
Boulter	Leland	Savage
Carr	Lewis (CA)	Schneider
Crockett	Lightfoot	Schroeder
Davis (IL)	Lloyd	Sharp
Dowdy	Lungren	Stangeland
Early	Markey	Tauke
Fazio	McHugh	Towns
Foglietta	Michel	Williams
Frank	Olin	
Frost	Ortiz	

□ 1530

Mr. MOLINARI and Mr. SCHUMER changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1545

TRUTH IN FEDERAL SPENDING ACT OF 1988—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 100-170)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAY of Illinois) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committees on Rules and the Committees on Government Operations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am forwarding today for your immediate consideration and prompt passage a legislative proposal entitled the "Truth in Federal Spending Act of 1988."

On November 20 of last year, I agreed with congressional leaders on a package designed to reduce the Federal deficit. That Bipartisan Budget Agreement between the President and the joint leadership of the Congress reflects a strong consensus that Federal spending must be brought under control.

Continued spending growth, particularly where wasteful or unnecessary, adds to the Federal deficit and absorbs resources that would otherwise be employed more fruitfully in the private sector of the economy. The Bipartisan Budget Agreement represents an important step in reducing spending growth. But protecting the Federal budget from special interest, budget-busting legislation requires a continued, ongoing commitment. Despite recent encouraging efforts to bring the Federal budget deficit under control, major problems persist.

On July 3 of last year, when I outlined our Economic Bill of Rights, I described a proposal for the legislation that I am forwarding to the Congress today. It is designed to discourage wasteful Federal spending by requiring both the Legislative and Executive branches of government to be fully accountable for their respective actions. Key provisions of this draft bill would:

- Insure that all legislation that would result in increased Federal spending is deficit-neutral by requiring the concurrent enactment of equal amounts of program reductions or revenue increases;
- Require that all legislation include a "financial impact statement" detailing the measure's likely economic effects upon the private sector and State and local governments;
- Require that regulations and proposed regulations promulgated by Executive branch agencies also be accompanied by financial impact statements; and

—Permit waiver of the requirements of the Act during time of war or during a national security emergency.

In making this important proposal, one point deserves special emphasis. In complying with the deficit neutrality requirements of the Truth in Federal Spending Act of 1988, some may be tempted simply to shift spending requirements, either expressly or implicitly, from the Federal Government to State and local governments. This is not, however, and should not be interpreted as being, the intent of this initiative. Instead, through enactment of this landmark legislation, we seek to achieve an historic breakthrough: to make the *Federal Government*—both the Legislative and Executive branches—more fully accountable for its actions and the effects of those actions on all the citizens of our Nation and, in so doing, get its fiscal house in order.

Enactment of the Truth in Federal Spending Act of 1988 will help us to carry out the important goals reflected in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of November 20, 1987. It will also continue the important work we have accomplished in reducing or eliminating needless Federal expenditures. It is worthy of broad, bipartisan support. Accordingly, I urge its prompt and favorable consideration.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 24, 1988.

REPORT OF THE U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the 1987 Report of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It reviews the negotiation process used in achieving the INF Treaty and contains a copy of the Treaty itself. That Treaty, signed by General Secretary Gorbachev and me on December 8, 1987, is the first treaty of the nuclear era requiring the elimination of an entire category of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.

The report provides information about the ongoing negotiations for a 50-percent reduction to equal levels in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear offensive arms, an effective and verifiable ban on chemical weapons, and the correction of disparities in conventional forces. Also described are the ancillary activities of the Arms Control and

Disarmament Agency in support of our arms control policies and, concomitantly, the security of the United States.

The INF Treaty constitutes a breakthrough in verification, the most far-reaching in the history of arms control, and should serve as a guide for other treaties to come. The political and economic advantages of carefully negotiated and effectively verifiable arms reductions hold great promise for peace, security, and continued prosperity for our country. The 1987 record of progress toward those goals is contained in this 27th ACDA Report.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 24, 1988.

CONGRESSMAN TONY HALL'S VISION FOR THE POOR AND HUNGRY

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an inspiring, insightful article which is in the current issue of *World Vision* magazine. I believe the article accurately portrays my good friend, Representative TONY HALL, who has a deep commitment to the hungry—at home in Ohio, in the United States, and throughout the world—and is actively and effectively working to address the problem.

Mr. HALL's vision for the poor and hungry which is evidenced by the creative projects he has initiated, and his hard work on their behalf, is an inspiration to us all. His selfless love and compassion for those who suffer the ravages of hunger and disease are a natural extension of his deep love for Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Clearly, TONY HALL has taken seriously our Lord's words as recorded in Matthew's Gospel:

Come, you blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was hungry and you gave Me food; I was thirsty and you gave Me drink; I was a stranger and you took Me in; I was naked and you clothed Me; I was sick and you visited Me; I was in prison and you came to Me . . . Assuredly, I say to you, inasmuch as you did it to one of the least of these My brethren, you did it to Me.

Mr. Speaker, TONY HALL is a champion of the poor, the destitute, the hungry—the “least.” His commitment prods us all to assess our own response to the tragedy of famine and inspires us to do more. I encourage all Members to read the article.

TONY HALL: CHAMPION OF BREAKFASTS AND OTHER MEALS FOR THE HUNGRY (By Beth Spring)

One fall day in 1985, U.S. Representative Tony Hall of Ohio decided to begin his morning in Congress with a breakfast of champions. But when he opened his miniature box of Wheaties in the House cafeteria, he was astonished to see one solitary flake fall out. For Hall, this incident became more than a momentary annoyance. As an elected official who has dedicated his career to the cause of feeding hungry people, Hall saw an opportunity.

He drafted a letter to General Mills, maker of Wheaties, that reflected his initial amusement about the empty box. “Some would say there is no lack of flakes in the U.S. Congress,” he wrote. But in his capacity as a member of the Select Committee on Hunger, and as chair of its international task force, Hall observed, “I see people at home and abroad for whom an empty bowl is no joke.” Hall invited General Mills to help him fill some empty bowls.

The corporation responded immediately, sending a truckload containing seven tons of cereal to Dayton's Emergency Resource Bank, operated by a Red Cross chapter that provides emergency meals in three Ohio counties. It was the largest single donation in the bank's history. Another truckload of 7000 pounds of cereal followed the first shipment. The food was distributed to more than 60 food banks which serve the needy. And General Mills featured a photograph of hunger champion Tony Hall on a special Wheaties box.

Again and again in his five-term career in Congress, Hall has taken seemingly inconsequential things and used them to meet pressing human needs. Out of the garbage containers of Washington's wholesale markets and grocery stores he hosted a “Dumpster Luncheon” to illustrate to fellow members of Congress how much edible food in this country is wasted.

After reading in the book of Leviticus about the principle of gleaning, Hall and his wife Janet sought cooperation between Ohio farmers and food bank volunteers to launch a statewide gleaning program. And he ignited so much enthusiasm for a “planned fast” in his district that more than \$300,000 was raised in one weekend to fight hunger at home and in Africa.

TOUCHED BY POVERTY OVERSEAS

Hall was an advocate for the poor and hungry before he committed his life to Christ. In 1964, after he graduated from Denison University in Granville, Ohio, he spent two years in Thailand with the Peace Corps. “I was not deeply involved in poverty programs there, but I lived among poor people and saw what it was like to experience poverty. I was touched by that. It was beyond anything I had ever seen in this country.”

When he returned, he became active in local politics, serving in the Ohio House of Representatives for four years and in the Ohio Senate from 1973 to 1978. Before he ran for his seat in the U.S. Congress, Hall attended a prayer breakfast and heard Charles Colson talk about Jesus. That's where the seed of faith was first planted, he says.

Colson spoke of how “something was missing” from his life in spite of reaching and exceeding all his professional ambitions, and Hall identified closely with all that he said. “I thought about it for a long time, and when I became a member of Congress, I

went on a search for a couple of years. I kept asking, "What is this thing?" I knew it had to do with God, so I went to this church and that church. I began to call people in Washington whom I'd heard were 'religious.' But somehow "this thing" kept eluding him.

FUSING FAITH AND ACTION

In 1980, another first-term representative invited Tony and Janet to his home to hear a Christian leader speak. "Looking at him and listening to him, I realized 'This is it!'" Hall says, "I was ready for it."

Janet remained skeptical. When Tony asked her, "Do you believe in Jesus?" she would snap, "That's none of your business." When guests came to dinner and questioned Tony about his new faith, he recalls, "My wife would get this sick look on her face and kick me under the table." Later, she would scold, "You're not going to have any friends. Are you nuts?"

For nearly a year, this tension continued. But Janet began noticing differences in Tony's life. "Family became more and more important to him, and he was spending time with me and the children," she says. He introduced her to Christians and shared the gospel with her insistently. Observing him and watching his priorities change, Janet was drawn to Jesus.

A clear career course for Tony became apparent as he studied the Scriptures. "The second most-talked-about theme in the Bible is poverty," he discovered. "What a great chance for me to work on something so relevant and so scriptural, and to do it in my job!" His fusion of personal faith with commitment to alleviate poverty began energizing his work in the House of Representatives.

In 1982 and 1983, he successfully pushed legislation to target more U.S. foreign assistance to the world's neediest people, and sponsored a bill to restore funding for child nutrition programs in the United States. He persuaded fellow House members that "these programs are not a luxury to a civilized nation. They are an investment in our children, our future."

The following year, 1984, marked a significant turning point for Hall. Realizing that at least eight of the House's 22 standing committees had jurisdiction over hunger issues, Hall worked hard to create the Select Committee on Hunger: "a single, unified forum for the thoughtful consideration of the diverse issues relating to hunger." He became chair of the committee's international task force, and in that capacity visited drought-stricken Africa.

Hall was the first U.S. Representative to visit relief and development projects in famine-plagued Ethiopia. "The day I was in the country, I saw 25 children die between breakfast and lunch. I was absolutely devastated. I've never been able to get that scene out of my mind." Hall knew without a doubt that he would work hard as a representative to combat the causes and effects of mass starvation.

A "HUNGER CONSTITUENCY"

Hall's commitment to the issue was irrevocable, but how would it play in Dayton? He found out quickly.

"People often asked me, 'Why don't you worry about your own district?' That got to me, because I heard it over and over again. It was hard for me to get people to relate to the famine in Ethiopia, the problems in Mozambique, the lack of roads, lack of trucks to transport food and medical supplies. Nobody seemed to have a grasp of what I

was doing or what I thought one of my major responsibilities should be."

Hall decided that he needed to start "making constituents" for hunger, by "taking this issue home and making it real enough so people understand it, identify with it and support it."

The first step was to point out that pockets of hunger still exist throughout the United States, even in the hometowns of Ohio voters. To educate Ohioans about hunger, Hall compiled facts about the issues and wove them into speeches and weekly columns. "Here in the U.S., approximately 26 million Americans live at or just below the poverty line, putting them in danger of malnutrition," he wrote in 1984. "The Dayton area has not been spared. During the first quarter of 1982, over 10,300 individuals applied for food assistance from the Montgomery County (Ohio) Hunger Coalition. One year later, this number doubled to 25,547."

Facts and figures attract attention for the moment, and then tend to be swiftly forgotten. So Hall planned a money-raising effort that would require personal commitment and sacrifice. He announced a campaign in 1985 called "Stop Hunger . . . Fast!" No government funds were used, and the drive incurred no overhead costs. Hall invited volunteers to participate in a 40-hour, liquid-only fast. Each volunteer gathered sponsors who pledged money for each hour spent fasting. The idea caught fire, and thousands of volunteers signed on.

The campaign netted more than \$350,000, which was divided among Africa relief efforts, Dayton's Emergency Resource Bank, and other hunger-fighting groups including World Vision.

A FOLLOWING OF "DOERS"

The results of these activities benefited not only hungry people: Hall had developed a committed constituency back home that support his efforts in Congress. "We have a good following of people who are not only excited about the issue, but are doers. That helps me, reinforces me, and spurs me on to do even more."

Hall's efforts in Congress have expanded to include championing vitamin A programs for children overseas and advocating immunization programs to protect vulnerable youngsters from childhood diseases.

His multifaceted efforts on the Select Committee on Hunger win high praise from private-sector activists as well as congressional colleagues. Art Simon, head of the lobbying organization Bread for the World, says, "If I had to pick any single member of the House who has shown extraordinary leadership, Tony would be way up at the top of the list."

In 1986 Hall introduced gleaning to the citizens of Ohio as another way to educate and involve them in hunger issues. He drew the idea from his study of Scripture, where he read in the book of Leviticus, "When you reap the harvests of your land, do not reap to the very edges of your field or gather the gleanings of your harvest. Do not go over your vineyard a second time or pick up the grains that have fallen. Leave them for the poor and the alien."

A HARVEST FOR THE POOR

On nine farms in the Dayton area, volunteers gleaned 41,585 pounds of lettuce, sweet corn, apples and beans. Thirty-seven church, civic, food relief and school groups sent volunteers. Hall remembers, "At first, the farmers were not sure they could trust us. Some didn't believe there were hungry

people in the district. We had to convince them, and they took a chance on us. Now some of them are planting extra for us. They've become believers in the issue."

In 1987 gleaning in Ohio went statewide. Five projects around the state collected 249 tons of food, or enough for approximately half a million meals for the hungry. The project also attracted favorable notice in the press. A columnist for an Akron newspaper wrote that gleaning "addresses one of the almost obscene incongruities in the United States. While millions go to bed without enough to eat, an estimated 60 million tons of grain, fruit, and vegetables worth about \$5 billion are left after each year's harvest simply to go to waste."

After the autumn harvest in Ohio, Hall found a way to make Matthew, his 7-year-old son, a "believer" in helping others. Volunteers had gleaned hundreds of leftover pumpkin fields, but pumpkins are not particularly useful to a food pantry serving basic meals to the poor. Just as the empty Wheaties box gave Hall an idea, he seized an unexpected opportunity with the bumper crop of pumpkins. Art students from the Montgomery County Joint Vocational School painted faces on the pumpkins, and Tony and Matthew delivered them to Children's Hospital in Dayton. "It really opened Matthew's eyes," Hall says. "He had never seen sick children. He was really thrilled to be able to hand out the pumpkins. It was a fulfilling way to end the gleaning season, by taking something that is not very useful and putting it to use."

EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW AT RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WEBB

(Mr. MRAZEK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government yesterday lost the services of one of the most extraordinary men in American public life. The resignation of Secretary of the Navy James Webb removes a refreshingly candid, principled, bold and imaginative brand of thinking from the ongoing debate of our national security needs.

When Secretary Webb said the Pentagon needs leadership, the message, in my view, was clear. It's the leadership necessary to determine our future military needs on the basis of specific missions—and which branches of the services are best missions—and with these missions. It's the leadership required to produce war-fighting strategies based on the leanest, most flexible and cost-efficient approaches that can be developed.

The lesson of waging war by committee was learned in Grenada when far too many casualties were sustained because everyone except the Daughters of the American Revolution demanded to be part of the show.

I would also like to say that for anyone in the body to describe Secretary Webb's ideas as "parochial," indi-

cates a complete ignorance of his views.

It was further suggested that he may have alarmed some of our European allies in his recent speech before the National Press Club. Well, it's clear that too few people in this town bothered to read the speech. It is a penetrating analysis of the common security questions that we and our European allies must continue to ask. It is a speech worth studying, and I include Secretary Webb's speech immediately after these remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I, for one, deeply regret that this superbly talented man has left Government service and I wish him well in his future endeavors.

REMARKS BY JAMES H. WEBB, JR., SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, WASHINGTON, DC, JANUARY 13, 1988

Countless commentators have already marked 1988 as a threshold year, and certainly we are in a period of rather uncomfortable transition as a nation, a period whose dynamics we do not yet fully comprehend. Certain realities are more apparent than others, however, and I would like to talk to you today about my view of the realities facing the Navy and the U.S. military as a whole. Reality seems to indicate that we need to make some adjustments in our military posture around the world, and the good of the country mandates that we do so in the best way that will serve our future as a nation, not merely as a service or as a Defense Department.

First, the realities.

We are not as rich, compared to other nations with whom we are allied, as we were when we sketched out the basic framework of our international military presence just after World War Two. In the decade following that war, our country consistently produced more than 40 percent of the world's Gross Domestic Product. In recent years, that figure has been about 25 percent.

Nor is the Defense Department as well off as it was even a year ago, and the future looks equally difficult. As most of you know, last month the Department of Defense was required to reduce an existing fiscal 1989 budget by more than 33 billion dollars.

We are being told in no uncertain terms, and from many different fronts, that due to fiscal realities the U.S. military of the future must be smaller and more efficient.

We are also hearing, quite frequently and with equal fervor, that in the aftermath of the INF agreements the conventional threat in Europe will be larger, and that conventional force structure there should receive more emphasis.

We also know, and there is no question about this, that our future as a nation is very closely tied to Asia in economic and political terms, and that we must do a better job of attending to the economic, political and security issues here in our hemisphere.

And the overriding reality is that it should be obvious that a smaller United States military, no matter how efficient, cannot attend to all of these matters by itself, at least not in the same way that it has over the past 42 years.

The key question for our national leadership as it struggles with these realities is not one program or another in the budget, as has so often been the case, but whether, and how, the United States can maintain its commitments throughout the world, while

at the same time reducing the size and force structure of its military.

It is a little bit easier to point out what we cannot do. The first answer is that we cannot do it at all without a great deal of risk, in both diplomatic and military terms. The second, and I have been saying this for much longer than I have been Secretary of the Navy, is that it would be impossible to do it with any degree of effectiveness and at the same time reduce the size of our Navy. And the third answer is that we cannot do it without the increased cooperation and help of our allies.

The only clear answer to our dilemma is for us to take a fresh look at the world and our place in it, and to seriously debate the posture of the U.S. military in that context. In other words, we need to "zero base" our military commitments, and to justify to ourselves the force structure, roles and missions, and location of our military units based on a reassessment of where things stand in the world. This debate would be most helpful to us if it began immediately. It needs to be done honestly, absent the usual parochial veil that surrounds even the most minor of such discussions. It should flow from certain logical principles, from an examination of our history, and of the evolving relationship of the United States with the rest of the world. National resources, changes in world economic structure, recent political changes, and the improved capabilities of many of our allies, dictate that we must, perhaps for the first time since the late 1940s, seriously debate the posture of the U.S. military around the world, and the roles and missions assigned to our military services.

We all know that our worldwide posture was undertaken in a different era. While it may be correct to term that period as one of unprecedented strength for the United States, a more accurate description may be that it was one of unprecedented weakness for many nations who historically have been strong, and who had either been ravaged or exhausted by World War Two. We held things together while they got back onto their feet. We continued to hold things together after they got back onto their feet. They now have regained their strength, almost without exception due to the generosity of this nation under the Marshall Plan and other economic recovery programs, and under the umbrella of our military protection.

The extent of our military involvement around the world since we undertook these obligations has been unprecedented in our history, particularly with respect to long-term, static defensive positions that have drained both our economic and military resources. It can be fairly argued that the economic recovery of other nations has not uniformly been met with a complete reassumption of their obligation to join us in protecting the way of life, and the values, that we share.

That is not to suggest that major changes could take place immediately, but rather that we must establish the guideposts that will take us into the next century. The current defense posture has been important to worldwide stability for more than 40 years. But the world is changing, and if we do not address these changes, and others yet to come, then events will rule us rather than the reverse.

I mentioned logical principles. I would like to lay out what I believe are the most important premises, the touchstones, if you will, for any analysis of what our defense

priorities should be, and thus where our military forces should operate, and at what level. There may be disagreement with portions of what I am about to say, but allow me to advance the following thoughts as an analytical beginning.

First, although a great deal of energy and money is dedicated to our NATO alliance, and although this alliance is one of the keystones of our military structure, we need to remind ourselves from time to time that we are more than a European nation. We are a global nation with largely European antecedents, continuing European interests, and national loyalties to Western Europe's fundamental objectives. We must remain strong in Europe, but we also have the obligation to view the Soviet military threat in global, rather than regional terms, and to address that threat worldwide.

The United States and the Soviet Union must face each other at many other points on the globe. Many of the most critical points of tension, and certainly many of the evolving areas of confrontation, are far from Europe. The United States has a requirement, contrary to European nations, to view the Soviet military threat in Europe through more than a European prism. And to be fair to the other areas in which we must operate, there is no region better equipped through its resources, large population base, strong economy, and military tradition to reassume a greater share of the burden of its own defense than Western Europe. Logic, then, should call for a greater responsibility by the Western Europeans for their own defense.

Second, the United States is becoming more intertwined with Asia, and the issues involving Asia are moving to the forefront in the world community. In 1986 the United States did 219 billion dollars gross trade in Asia, 75 percent more than its gross trade with the Atlantic nations. In economic, cultural and political terms, we are becoming increasingly more tied to Asia, and it is imperative that we match those ties with the military capability to protect our interests and honor our obligations to friends and allies in the region.

Asian strategy is more difficult to define and to resource than European strategy. The countries of Asia are at great variance in economic, political and cultural terms. Vast ocean areas separate them. Still-evolving political structures left over from the colonial era cause the sort of turbulence that has claimed more than 100,000 American lives in Asia since World War Two. But East Asia is an indispensable part of our country's future, it requires the same careful development of friendships and alliances that we have cultivated in Europe. Nor should we forget that it provides the only point in the world where the direct military interests of the Soviet Union, The Peoples' Republic of China, The United States, and Japan converge.

The Soviet Union is also placing a greater emphasis on East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Southern Asia. While Soviet force structure in Europe has remained relatively constant over the past decade, they have made marked advances in Asia. The Soviets have achieved the historic Russian dream of owning a warm water port in the Pacific, and on any given day two dozen Soviet ships are in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, as are fighter, bomber and long range reconnaissance aircraft. They have increased their Far East Command by ten divisions over the last ten years and now have 530,000 ground troops in East Asia, in addition to another

200,000 spread through Mongolia, the Transbaikal, and Central Asia. The Far East military region has 85 Backfire bombers, and nearly 2,500 combat aircraft. The Soviet Pacific Fleet is now the largest of its four fleets, with 840 warships as opposed to 750 a decade ago. These ships include two Kiev class aircraft carriers, a Kirov class nuclear guided missile cruiser, 41 percent of the heavy surface ships in the entire Soviet navy, 37 percent of the combat aircraft in Soviet naval aviation, 40 percent of all their SSBNs, and extensive amphibious capabilities.

The Soviets are militarily entrenched in Vietnam. They are said to be looking for naval bases in North Korea. They have pursued in recent months a defense relationship with Thailand. They have for three years running attempted to offer a dry dock facility for the Australians in Perth. They have become active in Polynesia and Micronesia. They have continued a close defense relationship with India that began in 1971, during which the Indians have increased their Army by 150,000 men to a size of 1.1 million—much larger than the United States Army—their air force by 35,000 people to 115,000 and by 136 combat aircraft to a total of 761, and increased the force structure of their Navy to include two aircraft carriers, 11 submarines, 21 frigates, and 18 minesweepers. Just recently, the Soviets committed themselves to providing the Indians a nuclear submarine.

And they have done all of this while pursuing vigorously a rapprochement with the People's Republic of China.

Clearly, we cannot allow force structure reductions to affect our commitment to the most dynamic and volatile area in the world. In fact, our responsibility to meet Soviet pressure globally might logically dictate an increase in our Asian presence that would match their obvious shift in priority.

One element in this equation, obviously, must be the responsibility of the Japanese as a friend, ally, and world power to assume a greater position of the regional military responsibility in Asia. Most of us are fully aware of the dynamics of this issue, and I will not dwell on the intimate details. We know and are sensitive to apprehensions in the region due to Japan's activities 50 years ago. We understand the emotion that surrounds the constitutional provision regarding Japanese self defense, and the famed "One percent" threshold regarding defense spending. But we also know that the Japanese have fully recovered from the spiritual and economic devastation of World War Two, and that most of our countrymen believe it is time for the Japanese to assume more of the burden of defending the way of life we now share together as allies.

The Japanese have made measurable progress on this score, and have increased their defense spending for several years in a row. Regional security demands that they do more of this. Japan clearly has the resources and the national interest to pick up more of the defense load in Asia. Japan is becoming the largest creditor nation in the world. More than half of the oil that passes through the Straits of Hormuz goes to Japan. I personally recommended as early as 1973 that Japan include the defense of its sea lanes, even as far as the Indian Ocean, in its constitutional interpretation of "self-defense." Ocean-going activities of that sort would aid in our alliance without inciting the concern of other nations in the region that attended its land occupations of forty-five and fifty years ago.

Third, we must consider the Soviets themselves. No analysis of our own future defense priorities can leave them out. There has been considerable discussion of late regarding changes taking place within the Soviet Union. It would be inappropriate for me, and beyond the scope of this speech, to address these changes in any detail, but two observations seem inescapable. First, Soviet conventional force structure around the world has been growing, and if force structure cuts are to occur in our own military, we must be careful to signal to the Soviets that this is a refinement of our capabilities, rather than a reduction of them. And second, an improved situation in Europe, absent a stand-down of conventional forces taken out of that theater, may well increase rather than decrease Soviet pressure in other areas.

Fourth, we must pay greater attention to our own hemisphere, and to the Third World as a whole. I mentioned that we are becoming more intertwined with Asia, and the same is true with Latin America. This nation's principal movements, in economic, cultural and political terms, are west and south. The changing ethnic makeup of the country itself shows this. Fully 86 percent of our legal immigrants over the past ten years have been from either Asia or Latin America, 42 percent from Latin America itself. And these, as I said, are the legal immigrants. Latin America's problems are rapidly becoming our problems, and we have been pushing them to the back burner at great peril. The Soviets and Cubans have been more adept at understanding that than many of our own policymakers.

In the Third World as a whole, the Soviet Union has long emphasized a policy of using "cooperative forces" of Third World allies, along with Soviet and other advisors, in order to take advantage of age-old rivalries, and to assist so-called revolutionary movements which invariably end up as totalitarian regimes. In Latin America, the Soviets operate roughly 7,600 military personnel in Cuba, and another 230 in Nicaragua and Peru. During 1986 alone the Soviets provided more than 600 million dollars of equipment to the Sandinista regime as well. The Cubans contribute another 2,500 troops in Nicaragua. Discounting our Southern Command in Panama, the United States has some 2,300 troops in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and 932 operating personnel elsewhere in 27 Latin American countries, 643 of those in Honduras.

Through troop presence and arms transfers, the Soviet Union and Cuba are heavily involved in Africa. The Cubans maintain military and technical personnel in 17 African nations, with major combat units in Ethiopia, Algeria, Congo, Angola and Mozambique. The Soviets now maintain a continuous naval presence off the coast of west Africa.

Additionally, key water routes and bases around the world continue to be at risk. American basing rights will be subject to negotiations in the near future, including those in Panama, Greece, Portugal, Spain, and the Philippines. It is reasonable to assume that we will lose our lease in Guantanamo Bay in 1999. The southern reaches of the Red Sea have been bracketed by the Soviet influence in Ethiopia and its presence in the People's Republic of Yemen, particularly on the island of Socotra, which dominates the Gulf of Aden. Nor do I need to spend a great deal of time today on the importance of protecting international waterways into and inside the Persian Gulf.

This essential lifeline to Europe and Japan is now benefiting from the strength of American resolve, and the manifestation of American seapower.

The analysis I have just offered is by no means exhaustive, but it does indicate the enormity of the responsibilities that our military forces will continue to face. For those of us who view the Soviet threat seriously, and who believe we must improve our efforts in assisting the Third World, this is a very full plate. It will require extremely careful use of a reduced United States force structure, as well as a more enthusiastic participation by other friendly nations, in order for us to meet such challenges. It will also require, quite frankly, that we modify the architecture of our defense structure overtime, creating the best combination of air, ground, sea and space assets to do the job.

The overriding guidepost for the future is that our conventional force structure must provide us the most utility and the most capability in the global arena. This requires versatility in terms of military mission. It means that forces dedicated to static defensive missions must be scrutinized and altered when possible in favor of units that can deploy and fight wherever they are needed. An example of this type of unit is the Third Marine Division on Okinawa, forward deployed not for the local defense of Okinawa, but as a maneuver force available for immediate commitment throughout Asia.

A world environment with many demands for the use of our forces, ideally in correlation with the forces of other nations but potentially alone, requires this sort of maneuverability. To the greatest extent possible, forces of the future should be free to deploy and to maneuver, to concentrate at a crisis point and project military force at that point, without the necessity of negotiating base rights or the unavoidable involvement in local conflict that such base rights imply. A smaller U.S. military force structure demands, by logic, that a greater percentage of that force structure be available to do more things.

Consequently, post-INF thinking that conventional forces in Europe be increased because conventional forces in Europe are arguably more at risk without the intermediate nuclear shield does not necessarily mean that this should be a U.S. buildup, or for that matter that such a buildup should occur in Europe at all, or even that it be a land-oriented buildup. In fact, given the resource reductions clearly facing this country's defense establishment, just the opposite might be true.

Strategy does not dictate that pressure applied by an adversary at one point be countered at exactly that point. The regional preoccupation that produced the strategy of the "Maginot Line," and of the "Schlieffen Plan" is seductive in Europe, but history has repeatedly demonstrated its incompleteness. If the interests of the United States and its allies are threatened or attacked by the Soviet Union in one part of the world, the United States could and probably should react at the point most beneficial to its own strengths, anywhere in the world.

And this of course is the great strength of seapower, and why we should recognize its validity in terms of our geopolitical place in the world. We are not a continental land power, except on our own continent, and we never have been. It simply hasn't been necessary, given our existence as a maritime nation. We have never even fought a true

continental war, except the War Between the States. This is one reason MacArthur warned against land campaigns in Asia, but it is true elsewhere as well. Our armies have been most effectively used in history in combination with other armies. We tipped the balance in World War One, but only on the margins, at the very end of the war, and at the expense of some 55,000 combat dead, while the French lost 1.7 million dead, the British Empire lost almost a million, and the Germans lost 1.8 million dead. In World War Two, we fought essentially a rear guard action on the ground, losing 290,000 servicemen of all services in all theaters, while the Germans lost 3.7 million and the Soviets lost 7 million—soldiers, dead.

By contrast, our place in the world has been guaranteed by our maritime power, particularly during this century. We are a maritime nation by virtue of our geographic position, economic necessity, and political commitment. American seapower maintains unimpeded access to world markets. It denies our adversaries the use of sea lanes for expansionist or imperialistic reasons. It maintains international security and stability, including protection of those nations whom we count as friends and allies during crisis. It enables us, when war comes, to reinforce allies, to multiply the effectiveness of their armies, to inject our own ground forces when appropriate, to become supreme on the land through control of the sea. It provides us the single greatest deterrent to nuclear war, with a nuclear submarine force that fields one-half of our nuclear capability at one-fourth of the overall cost for the strategic nuclear Triad.

A credible seapower, which means a naval force that can deploy immediately, stay for as long as necessary, and fight at whatever level of conflict the situation demands, can affect world events quickly and decisively. Our Navy and Marine Corps meet those criteria. Aircraft carrier battle groups coupled with an amphibious power projection capability can represent the interests of the United States at the exact point of crisis without the necessity or expense of negotiating base rights, and without the vulnerability that so frequently attends static defensive positions. This is exactly what we will need more of in the future, if our commitments unfold as I have just described them.

The Navy and Marine Corps are structured, and essential, across the full spectrum of military use, from forces in being through low intensity conflict all the way to nuclear war. At every step of the way, a large percentage of the Navy and Marine Corps force structure is available, on a task organized basis, to perform. Furthermore, while the Navy and Marine Corps participate along with the other services in exercises designed to test wartime readiness, they also are continually participating in real world operations that are essential to keeping the peace—today. They were in Lebanon. They have operated repeatedly off the coast of Libya. They have been in the Indian Ocean since 1979. They were off the coast of Iran throughout the entire hostage crisis. They are on duty even as I speak in the Persian Gulf. At this moment, of our total fleet of 569 ships, which includes the naval reserve, 157 are at sea, 112 outside of their local operating areas, 91 of them forward deployed at potential hot spots around the world. These numbers are actually a bit low, due to the respite of the holiday season.

And we need not speculate on what would happen if we cut back naval force structure.

Those who claim that the last seven years have shown the greatest peacetime buildup of the U.S. Navy forget that the decade that preceded this buildup gave us the greatest evisceration of the Navy in its history. When I was commissioned in 1968 there were 931 combatants in the U.S. Navy. By the time we inherited the Indian Ocean commitments in 1979, the greatest navy in the world had been cut in half, to a force of only 479 combatants. Operational commitments, so often driven by national command authority needs, did not decrease.

The navy did it with less, and the result was a hemorrhaging of manpower and material the likes of which this country has never seen. Aircraft carriers deploying to the Indian Ocean commonly spent four months and longer at sea, without so much as seeing land, much less visiting a liberty port. The Nimitz spent 146 days continuously at sea. The Independence went 210 days, with only nine days ashore. By 1980, the navy was short 22,000 noncommissioned officers. The standard joke among my contemporaries was "make Commander and get your divorce", because you were going to spend the next four years at sea, away from your family.

I'm not sure we'd be lucky enough as a service to survive that sort of misfortune again. And yet, in an ever more complex world environment, and with a U.S. military force structure that we are told will be smaller, we can expect national command authority commitments, or what the budgeters euphemistically call "unprogrammed contingencies," to at least remain the same, and perhaps to increase. It would seem illogical to reduce the size of our sea service at the very moment in history when they should be assuming an even greater role in our international security posture, unless our leaders wish to consciously acknowledge that we will be unable to meet the contingencies of the future.

I would hope that a different decision will be made. I would hope that we will instead have the courage to fully debate the nature of our obligations, as well as the nature of our allies' obligations to us, and to sort out exactly what it is we are defending and how this defense can best be accomplished.

Thank you.

ATV USER SAFETY AND EQUITY ACT

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the ATV User Safety and Equity Act, a bill to declare three-wheel all terrain vehicles to be banned as hazardous products under the Consumer Product Safety Act, to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate consumer product safety rules for all terrain vehicles, and for other purposes.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission—CPSC—has determined that ATV's—all-terrain vehicles—present an imminent and unreasonable risk to death or serious injury. Since 1982, more than 900 ATV riders have been killed and 330,000 injured. The Department of Justice, representing the

Consumer Product Safety Commission, has filed suit against the ATV manufacturers. The ATV manufacturers and the Department of Justice have agreed upon a preliminary consent decree and are continuing negotiations to arrive upon a final consent decree.

The preliminary consent decree takes many steps in the right direction including requiring ATV manufacturers to provide warnings to purchasers and training programs for riders. Although too long in the making, the consent decree is a major victory for consumers.

However, the consent decree is not an entirely adequate solution and does not address the important question of what remedies should be available to persons who purchased dangerous ATV's in the past and would like to return them. I introduced the ATV User Safety and Equity Act to protect these ATV owners.

This act requires ATV manufacturers to offer refunds to all purchasers of three-wheel ATV's. The legislation does not require anyone to return an ATV that they want to keep, nor does it ban possession of three-wheel ATV's. Its objective is to give ATV owners who wish to return their vehicles an opportunity to do so.

The act further seeks to make future ATV's safer by entirely banning sales of three-wheel models and requires future sales of four-wheel ATV's be subject to CPSC mandated performance and safety standards. Sales of child-size models will be curtailed. All of these measures will substantially reduce the tragic death tolls and injuries which resulted from sales of engineering design-defective ATV's.

I urge you to act now to reduce ATV-related casualties. Please join me as a cosponsor of this important legislation.

Following is a copy of the ATV User Safety and Equity Act language:

H.R. 3991

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "ATV User Safety and Equity Act".

SEC. 2. BAN OF 3-WHEEL ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES.

(a) BAN.—For purposes of the Consumer Product Safety Act, 3-wheel all terrain vehicles shall be considered banned hazardous products for which a rule was promulgated under section 8 of such Act, except that sales of such vehicles by other than manufacturers, distributors, or dealers shall not be prohibited.

(b) REFUND.—The manufacturers of 3-wheel all terrain vehicles shall provide to persons who—

(1) before the date of the enactment of this Act, purchased 3-wheel all terrain vehicles, and

(2) return the vehicles to the manufacturer in accordance with regulations of the Consumer Product Safety Commission

under paragraph (3), a refund in an amount determined under such regulations.

(c) **PROCEDURE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall promulgate a rule—

(1) prescribing the procedure for the return of 3-wheel all terrain vehicles for purposes of receiving the refund under subsection (b), and

(2) for determining the amount to be refunded under subsection (b).

(d) **SANCTION.**—A manufacturer of 3-wheel all terrain vehicles who does not comply with subsection (b) shall be considered to have violated section 19(a)(5) of the Consumer Product Safety Act.

SEC. 3. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY RULE FOR OTHER ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—

(1) The Consumer Product Safety Commission shall promulgate under the Consumer Product Safety Act a consumer product rule for all terrain vehicles which will—

(A) require the manufacturers of all terrain vehicles to—

(i) offer free training in the operation of the vehicle to present and past purchasers and offer helmets and other protective equipment with the sale of the vehicle, and

(ii) to provide notice, by warning stickers affixed to the vehicle and other appropriate means, to purchasers (including, to the extent feasible, prior purchasers) of the risk of injury or death presented by the vehicles, especially to children,

(B) require each manufacturer and distributor of all terrain vehicles to establish programs to ensure compliance by the dealer with the safety requirements of the rule, and

(C) require the retail dealers of all terrain vehicles to provide to purchasers safety information respecting the operation of the vehicles.

(2) The Consumer Product Safety Commission shall also promulgate under the Consumer Product Safety Act a consumer product safety rule for all terrain vehicles to improve the safety of the vehicle by prescribing—

(A) appropriate performance standards for the vehicle, and

(B) design characteristics.

(b) PROCEDURE.—

(1) The Commission shall publish a notice of proposed rulemaking for the consumer product safety rule under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) not later than the expiration of 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall promulgate the final rule within 180 days of such date. The Commission shall publish a notice of proposed rulemaking for the consumer product safety rule under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) not later than the expiration of 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall promulgate the final rule within 1 year of such date.

(2) If the Commission does not promulgate a rule under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) within 1 year of such date, the Commission shall, upon the expiration of such year and until the date a rule under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) takes effect, be considered to have issued and placed into effect—

(A) a rule under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act with respect to all terrain vehicles specifically designed for use by individuals under the age of 16, and

(B) a consumer product safety rule consisting of the text of the draft proposed safety standard provided to the distributors

of all terrain vehicles in January 1988 pursuant to section L2 of the Preliminary Consent Decree of December 30, 1987, between the United States and the distributors of all terrain vehicles.

If upon review of a rule promulgated by the Commission under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) a stay of the rule is granted, any appeal by the Commission of such stay shall be advanced on the docket and expedited to the greatest possible extent.

(c) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Compliance with a consumer product safety rule promulgated under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) does not relieve any person from liability at common law or under State statutory law to any other person.

WHEN WILL DEMOCRACY COME TO NICARAGUA?

(Mr. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today may be the eve of another opportunity to vote for assistance to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters.

Opponents of Contra assistance say that further aid to the resistance is not necessary because a regional peace plan will usher in a regional peace and democracy.

Before the last vote the Sandinistas made some highly publicized gestures toward human rights only because they knew that further aid to the Contras could be forthcoming if they did not act.

But it is already clear that the Sandinistas are unwilling to make significant concessions to their political opponents.

In the final analysis, the Sandinistas will never permit a free and open political process to emerge in Nicaragua. As they themselves admit, they are not prepared to yield power through democratic means.

The Sandinistas are unable to hide their distaste for democracy and are unable to digest even the small reforms that they have attempted to make.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to a report in today's New York Times on the Sandinistas' unwillingness to take genuine steps toward democracy.

I quote Mr. Diaz, former Vice Minister of the Nicaraguan Assembly:

If the Government keeps acting this way ultimately all of us will have no alternative than to become Contras.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 24, 1988]

STRIFE GROWS IN NICARAGUA: HOPES FOR PEACE FADE DESPITE CONTRA CUTOFF

(By Stephen Kinzer)

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, February 23.—Six months after the signing of a regional peace accord, prospects for an end to the Nicaraguan conflict appear to be dimming despite a vote in Congress this month cutting off military aid to contra guerrillas.

Although some had expected that the period after the aid cutoff would be marked by faster progress toward reconciliation in Nicaragua, the opposite has happened. Political recriminations have become more bitter than at any time since the peace accord was signed.

Both of the negotiations in which the Sandinista Government is involved, one with political parties and the other with contras, are in virtual collapse.

After the breakdown of cease-fire talks with the contras last week, Sandinistas criticized the mediator, Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo. They appeared to have lost faith in his impartiality.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra sent a letter to the Cardinal today saying he was upset that the talks had been "abruptly suspended." He said a higher-ranking Government delegation headed by the Army Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, was ready to resume the talks at any moment.

The chief Sandinista negotiator at last week's talks, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, said contra delegates wanted the talks to fail. He said Cardinal Obando's decision to declare an impasse served that end.

"Obviously, the contras influenced Obando, and there was also renewed pressure on the contras by the Reagan Administration," Mr. Tinoco told the Sandinista newspaper Barricada. "The Administration knows that if a ceasefire is reached, the United States Congress will not see the need of continuing to support the mercenaries."

Mr. Tinoco also said his Government opposed any form of aid for the contras, even the food, clothing and medical assistance that Congress is considering. "Any support for a force that is at war, even if it is rice and beans, is called logistical support in any language," he said.

Cardinal Obando said his decision to cut off the talks was intended to provide "a moment for reflection." In his homily Sunday, he appeared to criticize the Sandinistas for not making new concessions.

"The one who monopolizes power cannot give people freedom because that endangers his power," Cardinal Obando told parishioners. "The one who has power feels obligated to oppress others in order to conserve it."

For the last two weeks, Sandinista leaders have been taking a more strident and militant tone in public statements, insisting they have no intention of accepting more opposition demands. They say contra bases in Honduras must be dismantled first.

"National Dialogue" Breaks Down

The peace accord bans such bases. It also requires the five Central American countries to create "a climate of freedom."

To comply with the accord, Sandinista leaders began a "national dialogue" last year intended to ease political conflicts within Nicaragua. But the dialogue has broken down because the Government will not accept opposition demands for changes in the Constitution.

The changes sought by the opposition include a ban on the re-election of presidents; guarantees of judicial independence and university autonomy; establishment of an independent commission to oversee elections; separation of the army and police from Sandinista control, and recognition of conscientious objection to military service.

Mr. Ortega took a hard line against the opposition in a speech Sunday opening this year's session of the National Assembly. He said opposition groups including the Com-

munist Party, were receiving funds from the United States and were "seeking to blackmail the Government of Nicaragua."

"This is called treason," Mr. Ortega said. "Now is not the time to be taking our country's dramatic situation lightly."

SOME BOYCOTT THE SESSION

Legislators from several parties boycotted the session to protest what they described as Sandinista intransigence. Among them was Mauricio Diaz Davila, who was stripped of his position as a vice president of the Assembly by a vote of the Sandinista majority.

Mr. Diaz has long been considered one of the most moderate opposition leaders, but he has been actively pressing the regime to make further political concessions. Lately he has become deeply pessimistic about political prospects.

"If the Government keeps acting this way, ultimately all of us will have no alternative other than to become contras," Mr. Diaz said in an interview.

Diplomats and officials close to the Sandinistas have said this week that they believe that recent events in Masaya in southwestern Nicaragua, where police wielding truncheons broke up an anti-draft protest two weeks ago, had persuaded Government leaders not to allow further loosening of the political system.

"That really shook them up," a diplomat said. "They have gone back into their shell."

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, February 24, 1988, marks the 70th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Estonia. I rise today to honor the proud men and women of Estonia for their tireless efforts in pursuit of freedom.

Each year we salute the heroic efforts of Estonian nationals. Their struggle against the oppressive tactics of the Soviet Union and their unending commitment to obtain basic human rights continues as it does in neighboring Baltic States. In this country we are apt to take these rights for granted: freedom of speech, of religion, and of self-determination. In Estonia they cannot.

Seventy years ago today the Republic of Estonia's independence was formally declared. Two years later, having been victorious against both German and Russian soldiers in her War of Independence, Estonia signed a peace treaty with the Soviet Union announcing the nation's sovereignty for all time.

But in 1939 Soviet tanks rolled into Estonia, and the young nation was forced to fight for its independence again. For almost a decade Estonians battled their Soviet oppressors until even the smallest glimmer of hope disappeared.

Despite long years of repression, the people of Estonia continue to wage their battle against the Soviets. With Gorbachev's purported interest in glasnost have come bold, new statements from the ever-growing number of dissidents in this land.

I read recently of a call for a new political group, the National Independence Party of Estonia. Though the idea won't become reality, it is a sure sign of the determination of the Est-

nian people to assert their independence from the U.S.S.R.—at the very least in spirit.

These people do so much for themselves, act so bravely in their homeland. We must continue to do what we can from here to assist our Estonian friends in their struggle to regain the freedoms they so briefly enjoyed. The United States—and all other freedom-loving nations—must be relentless in our insistence that we will not tolerate violations of human rights.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today commemorates the 70th anniversary of Estonian Independence Day. Unlike our Nation, which has maintained its freedom for over 200 years, Estonia has not been so fortunate. The Republic of Estonia, which gained its autonomy on February 24, 1918, was able to enjoy the benefits of freedom and independence for only 22 short years. Then, in the late spring of 1940, the Soviets violated a pact they had signed with the Estonians 20 years previously, and invaded the peaceful Estonian republic.

The invasion was followed by efforts of the Soviet Union to destroy all features of Estonian culture. This included the suppression of the Estonian language and religion, and most significantly, the mass deportation of thousands of Estonian citizens.

The efforts of the Soviet Union to Russify Estonia have continued unabated. The banning of any public demonstrations in Estonia's neighboring states on similar occasions symbolizes the fact that, glasnost or no glasnost, the Soviet Union continues to rule over her occupied territories with an iron hand.

It is my hope that the Soviets will refrain from such an exhibition during the celebration of Estonia's 70th anniversary of their independence. To this end, I joined with several of my colleagues in writing to the Secretary General of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, to deplore the Soviet action in Lithuania, and to express the hope that such an event will not recur in Estonia. The text of this letter follows:

FEBRUARY 23, 1988.

HON. MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV,
General Secretary of the Communist Party,
The Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DEAR MR. GORBACHEV: Tomorrow will mark the 70th anniversary of Estonian Independence Day. We have received reports that citizens of Estonia intend to honor this day with public ceremonies.

In the past, we have been greatly concerned over official harassment and abuse directed against individuals who have participated in public demonstrations. We are particularly concerned by reports that Heiki Ahonen, Lagle Parek, Rein Mets, and Allan Targa have been attacked and beaten. We understand that Mr. Ahonen is being held in Patariel jail in Tallinn. We also understand that Juri Adams and Viktor Niitsoo have been called for reserve training, and that others have been searched and questioned.

We were also greatly troubled when Soviet authorities sealed off Lithuania from the West for Lithuanian Independence Day.

Except for a small group of journalists invited to attend meetings with local party leaders, Western journalists were refused permission to visit Lithuania to observe events on Lithuanian Independence Day. We also understand that telephone lines in Lithuania were heavily monitored and that a dozen telephones were disconnected as well. We sincerely hope that this practice will not be repeated in Estonia.

We, as members of the United States Congress, urge you to prevent any official disruption of peaceful gatherings on Estonia Independence Day. We also urge you to prevent the harassment of any organizers or participants before or after these gatherings. Lastly, we also respectfully request that members of the Western media be allowed to have free access to Estonia tomorrow.

The peaceful demonstrations planned for February 24 in the Estonian Nation signify that the Estonians have not forgotten the previous freedom under which they once lived, nor shall they ever forget. They shall continue to struggle for their freedom and to express their desire for the return of their independence at every available opportunity. A statement released from the Estonian American National Council reaffirms the stand of American Estonians and Estonians world-wide, and a copy of that statement follows:

STATEMENT OF THE ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

Hearing of the brave public demonstration of peaceful resistance to illegal Soviet rule this past summer, Estonians all over the world and their friends felt a resurgence of hope and energy to continue the long struggle to restore independence to the Soviet-occupied Baltic republic. It became obvious that Estonian resistance to Soviet rule not only lives but is growing stronger, especially among a younger generation of Estonians. The events of August 23rd showed that free Estonia lives in the hearts of all Estonians—from the surviving handful of aged veterans who fought in the War of Independence 70 years ago to young students and children born under Soviet rule.

The independence of Estonia was formally declared on February 24, 1918. What happened next provides an excellent case study of the methodology of communist expansionism and control, giving useful insights into regional conflicts involving the Soviet Union in other parts of the world such as Afghanistan, Africa and Central America.

In 1920, following the War of Independence in which Estonian patriots had to fight against both the Russians and the German "Landeswehr", the Soviet Union signed a peace treaty with Estonia, ironically becoming the first nation to recognize the Estonian Republic *de jure*, renouncing "forever" all claims and rights to it. When the Allied Supreme Council in Paris recognized Estonia in 1921, other recognitions followed in quick succession. Estonia was admitted to the League of Nations later that same year. During the period of independence, Estonia thrived economically, socially and culturally, and was signatory to a host of international treaties and accords.

However, in 1939, Hitler and Stalin secretly agreed to partition Europe, giving part of Poland and all three Baltic States to the Soviets. Then followed the now-established Soviet pattern for take-over and consolidation of power: "mutual assistance" pacts, ultimatums, installation of communist puppet

governments, staged one-party elections, compulsory nationalization, house searches, mass arrests, deportations, summary executions, and terror, all backed up by the Red Army. By not recognizing the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States in 1940, the United States reaffirmed an important principle of international law regarding illegal seizure of territory, a principle which is still part of U.S. foreign policy today.

Unfortunately, the capitulation of Nazi Germany and the end of World War II brought no relief to the Estonian people. Instead, Estonia and the other two Baltic Republics were abandoned to a ruthless Communist dictatorship.

Almost unknown in the West, armed resistance continued in Estonia for over a decade, the freedom fighters believing that the Western powers would yet enforce the Atlantic Charter, which promised that all countries which had been independent before World War II would have their sovereignty restored. Although the Soviets sealed the Western borders of the Baltic States and carried out mass arrests, house searches, executions and mass deportations and even though the Estonian freedom fighters received almost no outside support, they carried out the most long-lived and heroic guerrilla struggle in post-war Europe. The final blow came in 1956, when the crushing of the Hungarian uprising finally brought home the bitter truth to the Estonian guerrillas—that they were alone, with no hope of help from abroad.

However, as shown by underground literature, repeated appeals to Western governments and international organizations, and the recent demonstrations, the Estonian spirit has not been broken. Estonians have not given up on restoring their lost independence. Most Estonians imprisoned in Soviet concentration camps and psychiatric facilities, including Mart Niklus and Enn Tarto, are there precisely because they are nationalists who have opposed Soviet rule in their homelands. They have committed "crimes" ranging from hoisting the forbidden blue, black and white Estonian flag to asking for abrogation of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Members of Estonian resistance are being threatened, locked up, expelled and abused because they bear witness to the fact that, in spite of glasnost, the Soviet Union is a prisonland of nations, an illegal empire held together by force of arms and KGB terror. In fact, due to the systematic colonization and Russification decreed from Moscow, achieving autonomy and self-determination is essential to the very survival of the Estonian people, their language and culture. Even the environment in Estonia is seriously threatened by the imposition from Moscow of ecologically hazardous phosphate mining which could potentially pollute not only the Estonian heartland, but also the Baltic Sea.

Therefore, on this 70th anniversary of Estonian independence, the most important long-term goals of the Estonian resistance movement remain: the withdrawal of the nearly 150,000 Soviet troops stationed in Estonia, liquidation of the Soviet colonial administration, admission as a member of the League of Nations to United Nations membership, and free democratic elections to be conducted under UN supervision. The case for Estonian independence is both moral and legal. To this end, the United States and other Western democracies, in addition to raising publicly and privately cases of human rights violations, should also begin to implement sanctions against the Soviet

Union for violating international law by continuing to occupy and colonize Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. It is past time to accord the Baltic States their deserved status as a legitimate, unresolved regional issue.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with Estonian-Americans, and Estonians everywhere, in reconfirming our hope and our prayers that Estonia shall once again achieve self-determination and reenter the world's community of free nations.

HONORING TIBOR RUBIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have called this special order this afternoon in order to call attention to an inequity borne by a very special veteran, Tibor Rubin. I would like to thank my colleagues for taking time out of their busy schedules to participate in today's special order.

For many of my colleagues who are not familiar with Tibor Rubin, he is a Hungarian refugee, who enlisted in the United States Army, as a corporal in February 1950, after only 18 months in this country. He spent 44 months as a POW in Korea, suffering indignities beyond human comprehension. Continually disregarding his own safety and health, Tibor Rubin is credited with saving the lives of 35 to 40 other prisoners. He attended the wounded GI's on a daily basis by cleaning their wounds, arresting their infections and stealing food.

Tibor Rubin also risked his own life by collecting names and locations of nearly 500 other prisoners, smuggling them out of the country in a leg cast when he was released. In spite of these heroics, he never received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Rubin had been cited for the honor prior to his capture, but problems occurred when his company had four different commanders within a period of weeks and there was no followup on the recommendation. After his capture, few soliders knew he was alive.

While many individuals, veterans and community groups have organized campaigns urging the time limitation be waived for Tibor Rubin to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Department of Army has expressed much opposition, in spite of commending him for his courageous and humanitarian efforts while in captivity. Other POW's have received the Congressional Medal of Honor after the statute of limitations has expired. Tibor Rubin needs our assistance. Our fellow colleague, ROBERT DORNAN, has introduced legislation waiving the time limitations relating to the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Tibor Rubin for distinguishing himself by acts of valor during the Korean war.

By participating in this special order and introducing private bills on behalf of Tibor Rubin, we can show the leadership, the administration and all Americans that patriotism and bravery are still held in high esteem by this body. Tibor Rubin exemplifies the Congressional Medal of Honor.

CORRECT THE EXCISE TAX MISTAKE FOR FARMERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Fuels Excise Tax Equity Act of 1988.

My legislation will free farmers and State and local governments from unnecessary and expensive bureaucracy placed on them by last year's Reconciliation Act and the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

The first section of my bill allows farmers to continue to purchase diesel fuel for on-farm use without paying the excise tax on that fuel.

Under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, farmers must pay the 15.1-cent-per-gallon diesel fuel tax up front and then file for a refund. This provision goes into effect April 1.

Diesel fueled-generators and combine harvesters don't have anything to do with the Nation's highways, and they shouldn't have anything to do with the highway trust fund.

In the best of times, this new procedure would be unfair. Under current economic conditions, it could drive some farmers out of business.

Cash-flow is everything to a farmer. A farmer can't operate if he can't pay his debts, particularly his short-term operating debts, on time.

Farmers simply cannot afford to spend months or even years waiting on the IRS to send a refund while the Government draws interest on their money.

State and local governments are in the same situation, and my bill takes care of them, as well.

Since 1981, the Federal Government has reduced or eliminated practically every program that provides financial assistance to those governments.

In States like Arkansas, where the economic recovery is something that happened somewhere else, small local governments struggle mightily to provide a minimum level of services despite anemic tax bases.

It is unconscionable that the Federal Government should now actually tax those hard-pressed governments.

The second provision of my bill is identical to an amendment attached by our colleague JAKE PICKLE to the House version of the reconciliation bill, which was unfortunately dropped after the budget summit.

This section simply restores the pretax reform practice of allowing gasoline marketers to pay the gasoline excise tax directly to the Treasury.

Under tax reform, marketers must pay the tax to their wholesale suppliers—who then have from 9 to 24 days to pay the tax to the Treasury.

There are three major problems with the new procedure under the Tax Reform Act:

First, it substantially increases inventory costs for local gasoline marketers, thereby hurting their cash-flow.

Second, it hurts those local governments that are not able to purchase tax-free gasoline

from refiners, which are the only source of tax-free gasoline at the moment.

Third, some refiners have refused to sell any gasoline at the reduced tax rate of 3.43 cents a gallon on gasoline to be blended with ethanol.

They have done so because they fear they will be held liable for tax evasion by unscrupulous marketers who buy reduced-rate gasoline and never blend it with ethanol.

If the cutoff of gasoline to legitimate ethanol blenders gets much worse, it could ruin the domestic fuel ethanol industry.

That would indeed be a tragedy, because ethanol is our best hope for cleaning the air, improving energy security, and revitalizing the farm economy.

My language would restore the situation that prevailed before the new provisions took effect January 1—a situation under which all parties concerned were much happier.

Speedy action is needed to protect farmers, local governments, and the ethanol industry.

I invite all Members to join in this effort, and I call on the Ways and Means Committee to immediately schedule hearings on my bill and others like it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FAZIO (at the request of Mr. FOLEY), for today and the balance of the week, on account of an illness in the family.

Mrs. LLOYD (at the request of Mr. FOLEY), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. STANGELAND (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. BADHAM (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today and the balance of the week, on account of attending a funeral.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MOORHEAD, for 60 minutes, on March 1.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CARDIN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. STRATTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ALEXANDER, for 15 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DANNEMEYER.

Mr. TAUKE.

Mr. DAUB.

Mr. HEFLEY.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska in two instances.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut.

Mr. GINGRICH.

Mr. DEWINE.

Mr. GALLO.

Mr. GREEN.

Mr. KYL.

Mr. BROOMFIELD in two instances.

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS.

Mr. GEKAS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CARDIN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. FLORIO in three instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. GARCIA in two instances.

Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. LEHMAN of California in two instances.

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

Mr. WYDEN.

Mr. FUSTER.

Mr. MOAKLEY.

Mr. FLIPPO.

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of Florida.

Mr. WEISS.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee.

Mrs. KENNELLY.

Mr. KOLTER in two instances.

Mr. BILBRAY in three instances.

Mr. STRATTON.

Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. FOLEY.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

Mr. STALLINGS.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 25, 1988, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2975. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting an interim report on the operation of the Senior Executive Service, including a performance appraisal, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3131 note, 3135 and 4314(d); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2976. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Reserve System, transmitting a copy of the monetary policy report for 1988, pursuant

to 12 U.S.C. 225a; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Education and Labor.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. INHOFE:

H.R. 3989. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow State and local governments to purchase gasoline tax free and to allow farmers and certain oil and gas drillers to purchase diesel fuel tax free; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 3990. A bill to make more equitable certain provisions of law relating to collection of excise taxes on certain motor fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Mr. LENT, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ECKART, and Mrs. COLLINS):

H.R. 3991. A bill to declare 3-wheel all-terrain vehicles to be banned hazardous products under the Consumer Product Safety Act, to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate consumer product safety rules for all-terrain vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUSTAMANTE:

H.R. 3992. A bill to provide for a separate tariff classification for opal borosilicate glassware and to suspend temporarily the duty on glassware of that kind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BYRON (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MFUME, Mr. DYSON, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, and Mrs. BENTLEY):

H.R. 3993. A bill relating to the tax treatment of the Maryland Deposit Insurance Fund Corp.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 3994. A bill to extend the coverage of certain Federal labor laws to foreign flagships; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANNEMEYER:

H.R. 3995. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide additional measures for areas which have failed to meet the national primary ambient air quality standards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLIPPO (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. SCHULZE):

H.R. 3996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make funds available to the small business community; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 3997. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics for 6 years; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GREEN:

H.R. 3998. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a special enrollment period and to eliminate premium increases in the Medicare part B insurance program for individuals who enter the United States after residing outside the United States for an extended period of

time; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for himself, Mr. WELDON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. MANTON, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. KEMP, and Mr. DOWNEY of New York):

H.R. 3999. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that volunteer public safety personnel shall be excused from jury service upon individual request; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 4000. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to minimize the paperwork requirements in order for State and local governments to purchase diesel fuel tax free; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H.R. 4001. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt from tax earnings on certain investment accounts for savers and investors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. ROE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HILER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. KONNYU, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. GREEN, Mr. FISH, and Mr. WEBER):

H.R. 4002. A bill to establish a block grant program for child care services, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WILGREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mrs. COLLINS):

H.R. 4003. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program of health services for the homeless; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida:

H.R. 4004. A bill to provide for regional primary elections and caucuses for selection of delegates to political party Presidential nominating conventions and for Federal funding of Presidential primary elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. OWENS of Utah:

H.R. 4005. A bill to improve the land ownership patterns and management of State and Federal lands in the State of Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 4006. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that any person who receives an unsolicited sexually oriented advertisement through the mails may require the sender to disclose the source from which the recipient's name or address was obtained; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHUETTE (for himself, Mr. MARLENEE, and Mr. DAVIS of Michigan):

H.R. 4007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow farmers to purchase diesel fuel and gasoline for farm use tax free; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4008. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the applica-

tion of the uniform capitalization rules to farming businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4009. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow farmers to income average; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHULZE:

H.R. 4010. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to retain a capital gains tax differential, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLATTERY (for himself, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. DYSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. QUILLIN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. PATTERSON, and Mr. TALLON):

H.R. 4011. A bill to amend the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 to provide that the requirements for the operation of commercial motor vehicles will not apply to the operation of certain farm and firefighting vehicles; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. VENTO (for himself, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. MANTON, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. KLECZKA):

H.R. 4012. A bill to clarify the labor standards requirements applicable to programs administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WALGREN:

H.R. 4013. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARCIA:

H.J. Res. 468. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning May 8, 1988, as "National Exporters Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.J. Res. 469. Joint resolution to designate June 1988 as "National Recycling Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself and Mr. FOLEY):

H.J. Res. 470. Joint resolution to designate March 29, 1988, as "Education Day U.S.A."; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LATTI:

H.J. Res. 471. Joint resolution to establish a Commission to develop and execute plans for the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McGRATH:

H.J. Res. 472. Joint resolution designating the month of June 1988 as "Student Awareness of Drunk Driving Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Ms. PELOSI (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. WILSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. AUCOIN,

Mr. MANTON, Mr. CROCKETT, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. SABO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. GREEN, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. RODINO, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. ROE, Mr. CARR, Mr. HENRY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ATKINS, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. YATES, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. WEISS, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. DIXON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. NEAL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. WOLFE):

H.J. Res. 473. Joint resolution designating March 1988 as "Women's History Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RITTER (for himself, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MILLER of Washington, and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H.J. Res. 474. Joint resolution designating June 14, 1988, as "Baltic Freedom Day"; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. CROCKETT, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H. Con. Res. 250. Concurrent resolution expressing confidence that the people of El Salvador will reject efforts to disrupt the election to be held in that country on March 20, 1988, and will avail themselves of the opportunity to vote in that election; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRAIG:

H. Con. Res. 251. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to needed improvements in the coordination and effectiveness of Federal and State regulation of real estate appraisal practices; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Government Operations.

By Mr. ASPIN (for himself and Mr. DICKINSON):

H. Res. 385. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Armed Services in the 2d sess. of the 100th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LELAND:

H. Res. 386. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Hunger in the 2d sess. of the 100th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MILLER of California:
H. Res. 387. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families in the 2d sess. of the 100th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 81: Mr. EMERSON.
H.R. 341: Mr. CRANE and Mr. LEWIS of Florida.
H.R. 639: Mr. CARPER.
H.R. 719: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. RITTER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. WELDON, Mr. LATTI, and Mr. BROOMFIELD.
H.R. 807: Mr. UDALL.
H.R. 958: Mr. ATKINS and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 1016: Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN.
H.R. 1213: Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 1433: Mr. MANTON.
H.R. 1437: Mr. ORTIZ.
H.R. 1438: Mr. SWEENEY.
H.R. 1566: Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 1794: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. GINGRICH, and Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 1808: Mr. TRAXLER and Mr. ROE.
H.R. 1834: Mr. BONKER, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. GARCIA.
H.R. 1990: Mr. SWINDALL and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 2501: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. GREGG, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WELDON, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HORTON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. FAUNTROY and Mr. ARMEY.
H.R. 2517: Miss SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2532: Mr. FLIPPO.
H.R. 2640: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. HOPKINS, and Mr. DEWINE.
H.R. 2707: Mr. SWINDALL.
H.R. 2787: Miss SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2962: Mr. SHAW.
H.R. 2976: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. TAUKE, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3119: Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. KENNELLY, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 3193: Mr. SIKORSKI.
H.R. 3250: Mr. BEVILL, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 3262: Mr. KOLTER.
H.R. 3263: Mr. KOLTER.
H.R. 3301: Mr. SWINDALL and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 3378: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. TORRES.
H.R. 3416: Mr. BEVILL.
H.R. 3440: Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 3454: Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland,

Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 3470: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. MACKEY, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. RAY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GREGG, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. MACK, Mr. HILER, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MICA, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, and Mr. DAVIS of Michigan.

H.R. 3485: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 3486: Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. OLIN, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. DOWNEY of New York.

H.R. 3515: Mr. GALLO.
H.R. 3553: Mrs. BENTLEY.
H.R. 3664: Mr. MOODY.
H.R. 3673: Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi, Mr. ROE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DAUB, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 3730: Mr. BARNARD, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. DONNELLY, and Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 3783: Mr. MRAZEK and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 3784: Mr. MRAZEK.
H.R. 3788: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. NEAL, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 3806: Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. PURSELL, and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.R. 3836: Mr. SKAGGS, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. BOULTER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 3840: Mr. EVANS, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROE, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. TRAXLER.

H.R. 3844: Mr. ROGERS, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. COELHO, and Mr. BALLENGER.

H.R. 3865: Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. McCANDLESS, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. McDADE, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. DREIER of California, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DELAY, Mr. TALLON, and Mr. MILLER of Washington.

H.R. 3866: Mr. APPLEGATE.
H.R. 3879: Mr. RODINO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MAVEROULES, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. ESPY, Mr. CARR, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MINETA, Mr. VENTO, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 3881: Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BUECHNER, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS.

H.R. 3897: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.
H.R. 3900: Mr. FAWELL and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 3907: Mr. GRANDY, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ROE, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. COELHO, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. EM-

ERSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. GRAY of Illinois.

H.R. 3914: Mr. FASCELL, Mr. STRATTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BLAZ, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 3944: Mr. ARMEY.
H.J. Res. 23: Mr. BAKER, Mr. COATS, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. BARNARD.

H.J. Res. 145: Mr. PETRI.
H.J. Res. 271: Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.J. Res. 293: Mr. McDADE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. WEBER, Mr. STARK, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.J. Res. 386: Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. KEMP, Mr. McEWEN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.J. Res. 388: Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. EARLY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut.

H.J. Res. 418: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland.

H.J. Res. 420: Mr. HATCHER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. NEAL, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BRENNAN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DIOGUARDI, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. BALLENGER.
H.J. Res. 429: Mr. RODINO, Mr. BRENNAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.J. Res. 438: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. BUECHNER, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.J. Res. 447: Mr. DIOGUARDI, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. GALLO, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. MOODY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DYSON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. WYLIE, and Mr. DENNY SMITH.

H. Con Res. 229: Mr. CHANDLER.
H. Con Res. 240: Mr. OWENS of Utah and Mr. WOLPE.

H. Res. 258: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BOULTER, Mr. KYL, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PORTER, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,
127. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council, New York, NY, relative to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

U.S. INDUSTRY IN THE WORLD
MARKETPLACE

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a fascinating article by Claudia H. Deutsch which appeared in last Sunday's New York Times on the recent progress of U.S. industry.

Although I do not necessarily agree with all of Ms. Deutsch's contentions, I nonetheless feel that her article provides an excellent and thorough analysis of American industry's struggle to regain its competitive edge in the world marketplace. As the November and December trade figures indicate, surging exports have been instrumental in the lowering of our massive trade deficit. Ms. Deutsch discusses several recent success stories among U.S. firms, but astutely points out that our battles are far from over. Much remains to be done by both the public and private sectors to insure that this progress will continue.

I am submitting this article for my colleagues' perusal. Although we can be proud of the recent efforts to improve the state of American industry, we cannot allow these successes to mask the difficult challenges which lie ahead.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 21, 1988]

U.S. INDUSTRY'S UNFINISHED STRUGGLE

(By Claudia H. Deutsch)

Throughout the country, corporate chiefs are sounding paeans to American industry's rebound from the competitive doldrums. In speeches, published papers and annual reports, they note now they have cut the fat out of management layers and divested businesses that did not fit in with overall corporate strategy.

They say they have attacked quality problems, both through re-educating workers and through technological developments like statistical process controls that alert workers if any machine is starting to produce faulty parts. And they usually end with a plea to Washington to do the rest of the job, through better monetary, trade and tax policies.

But are the executives resting on laurels they have not yet earned?

Many economists and academicians, along with a handful of prominent businessmen, leaders, say they are. These experts worry that quality problems are alleviated but not solved; that it still takes too long to get products from lab to market; that workers and management remain at odds in too many plants, and that American companies retain a provincial attitude toward world markets.

"We've come a third of the way to regaining competitiveness by slashing costs and improving productivity, but clearly, we have not done enough," said Jerry J. Jasinowski,

senior vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Andrew C. Sigler, chairman of Champion International Inc., is more blunt. "Cutting isn't the answer—that can be done by stupid arbitrary judgments," he said. "Competitive companies must understand how to motivate people to be productive, and that is hard as hell."

No one doubts that progress has been made. Indeed, sales per employee, a key productivity measure, have skyrocketed at most companies. Factory productivity is rising in almost every industry. Exports are surging to the point where the trade deficit plunged 25 percent in November, and dropped again in December.

Manufacturing costs are down from 15 to 25 percent, and administrative costs have been cut even more. Numerous companies have installed just-in-time inventory control, a system in which suppliers deliver quality-guaranteed parts that are used immediately rather than placed in stock. The Hewlett-Packard Company, for one, has chopped \$600 million a year from its inventory carrying costs through such a system.

Even the USX Corporation, a company frequently cited as an example of all that is wrong with American competitiveness, can point to impressive gains. David M. Roderick, its chief executive, said USX now makes a ton of steel in less than 4 man-hours, down from 10 a few years ago. In fact, USX's per-ton production costs are in line with those of the Japanese.

But much of the progress in the manufacturing sector may be illusory. Many gains in comparative cost that American companies have made against the Japanese can be traced to the rise of the yen and could be wiped out if the dollar rebounds. And many huge productivity improvements in steel and other basic industries were accomplished primarily by closing plants and winning union concessions. Such gains cannot be improved upon without more blood-letting and closed capacity.

"Yes, American industry has improved over the past four, five years, but so have our competitors," said Robert Anderson, the departing chief executive of the Rockwell International Corporation and a member of the 1983 Presidential Commission on Industrial Competitiveness. "The United States may have been 1 on a scale of 1 to 10. Well, now we're 5."

Indeed, business experts warn that American industry is not moving fast enough. Foreign companies are getting into new product areas all the time, leading to shakeouts in almost every market, at home and abroad. Increasingly, American companies must fight each other as well as foreign competitors for shares in markets they once had sewn up. Anyone who watched Xerox fall victim to the Japanese in copiers, or saw Pratt & Whitney lose its longstanding lead in aircraft engines to General Electric, would recognize that past rules of competition do not apply in the global business environment of the 1980's.

The vast improvements that many American companies have eked out on the factory floor have not always been replicated in

non-production areas, like sales and administration. And they have certainly not been apparent in the service sector, which employs about 70 percent of American workers.

Indeed, maintaining—or, in some cases, regaining—supremacy in manufacturing industries remains vital for the American economy. Reliance on the fast-growing service sector could spell disaster. Low service productivity is an open invitation for future competition from overseas. And, in any event, manufacturing companies are the clients for better than 25 percent of services. "Idiot is not an out-of-line word for people who say a service economy is the way to go," said Mr. Roderick of USX.

All told, on a global basis, American productivity figures are not comforting. The years of stagnating productivity growth earlier this decade did not rob the United States of its leading position in world productivity. But now, although American productivity is again improving at a steady annual clip, other countries are catching up.

C. Jackson Grayson Jr., head of the American Productivity Center in Houston, predicts that, based on comparative growth rates between 1973 and 1986, Canada, France, Norway, West Germany, Belgium and Japan will eventually pass the United States in employee productivity.

"The U.S. is still the world leader, but you just can't assume that will last," he warned.

THE QUALITY RACE

Quality issues remain the sharpest thorn in American industry's side. For years, the Japanese—not to mention the Germans, the Koreans and a growing legion of others—have produced high-quality goods at market prices, and American companies are still scrambling to figure out how they do it.

The Xerox Corporation learned the hard way how quickly Japanese competition can turn market supremacy into market oblivion. Until the early 1970's, Xerox was the undisputed copier king. "We were fairly arrogant, until we realized the Japanese were selling quality products for what it cost us to make them," said Paul A. Allaire, Xerox's president.

Xerox has caught up, and its arrogance is long gone. Instead, the company is one of the biggest advice-askers around. Its executives have talked to Japanese companies about design and manufacturing processes, to business professors about organizational structure, to other American companies about quality programs and distribution methods. And it has installed what Mr. Allaire calls a total quality process, a system that involves formally identifying service or quality problems and forming teams to solve them.

It is the companies that have made the greatest quality strides that keep looking for better ways to do things. "We've sent people around the world, looking for best practices," said John A. Young, chief executive of Hewlett-Packard, which does "total quality control" analyses of every department, including sales and administration. "There is a quality network out there," he said. "Xerox, Ford, H-P, we all have ideas going back and forth."

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Such companies remain the exception. Far more still try to make do with a quick fix. Some have tried worker-involvement programs, which failed when they refused to give workers the power to implement their ideas. Others have beefed up inspection programs for parts and finished products only to find the cost of fixing defective products—rather than making sure they are made correctly in the first place—can run as high as 25 percent of operating budgets and wreak havoc with delivery schedules.

Even companies with excellent records of producing high-quality products run into problems when they ignore the quality of their marketing, product design or service operations.

I.B.M., for example, has occasionally made that mistake. By not paying serious attention to customers' frustration with the incompatibility of many I.B.M. machines, it opened doors for the Digital Equipment Corporation and other companies that had pumped research dollars into developing networks that would solve the incompatibility problems.

"In the past, you could enter markets at your own pace," said E. Kirby Warren, vice dean at the Columbia Business School. "Today, you have to learn what customers want, make it and sell it, or someone else will."

WHERE TO BE

That means operating as close to the market as possible. For that reason, the delight that many economists and business executives are manifesting at the rising export figures may be misplaced. While exports help the skewed trade balance, many business experts believe that for American companies to thoroughly penetrate overseas markets, they must produce in those markets.

"A manufacturing plant is seen as a commitment by foreign customers and governments that we will be there for a long time," said Winston R. Hindle Jr., senior vice president, corporate operations, for Digital Equipment. "A sales and service office is not the same."

Foreign companies, particularly Japanese ones, often develop relationships with suppliers that they carry through to their own overseas plants as they expand globally, said Glen H. Hinor, senior vice president of G.E. Plastics, which is beefing up its Japanese production. "We want them to be used to working with us," he said.

Producing offshore also enables companies to take advantage of currency fluctuations. The Dow Chemical Company, for one, has duplicate facilities in several countries and fills orders from whichever location looks as though it will have the lowest costs at shipment time.

Lastly, producing offshore is still the best way to get to know other cultures and markets. The annals are rife with stories of companies that tried to export full-sized refrigerators to countries notable for tiny kitchens, or dolls with blond hair and blue eyes to countries in Asia and Africa.

"Too often, we view foreign markets as dumping ground for our surplus products," said Philip Cotler, a marketing professor at Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management. "That runs counter to the notion of finding needs abroad and servicing them."

To really spot such needs—to become market driven, in management jargon—requires a new attitude toward product design.

G.E. Plastics is working with aircraft companies to develop materials to solve toxic-fume problems. And Rockwell and TRW Inc. are tailoring their automotive parts for different markets. "Every country's automobile industry has its own idiosyncrasies," said Jerry K. Myers, executive vice president and general manager of TRW's automotive sector.

In fact, some say that it is the lack of such flexibility that has most hurt the American steel industry. "It didn't develop new uses for steel when plastics, aluminum and cement knocked it off in automotive and construction," said Charles Bradford, a steel analyst at Merrill Lynch Research. Mr. Roderick of USX accurately notes that the Japanese and Europeans have also not developed new markets for steel. But as low-cost producers, they never had to.

Many business experts say that if a company can truly maintain its position as lowest-cost producer, it can get away with a lackluster track record or product introductions. "A company that is putting all of its resources into products will look good in the short run, but the key is still its manufacturing processes," said Robert H. Hayes, management professor at the Harvard Business School.

Mr. Anderson of Rockwell agrees. Over the last three years, Rockwell's capital expenditures have exceeded \$1.5 billion, close to 70 percent for high-tech production processes like computer-integrated manufacturing. The company has developed a reputation for quality even in Japan, where its moderns dominate the market and are accepted by Japanese computer companies without inspection. "If you don't have the latest in equipment it is impossible to get the productivity you need," Mr. Anderson said.

WALL STREET'S ROLE

Sometimes, though, chief executives use Wall Street as the whipping boy for their unwillingness to make expensive investments that do not show immediate bottom-line results. They complain that corporate raiders, frightened boards and investors clamoring for immediate paybacks represent home-grown obstacles as formidable as any provided by foreign competitors.

Too many executives are squandering corporate resources to alleviate the pressure from investors, business experts warn. "Far too much of our capital is going into stock buy-backs or defensive moves against raiders," said Patrick Choate, an economist who is TRW's director of policy analysis. "The pressures for quick results and quarterly earnings make it difficult for executives to put money into long-term strategies."

Indeed, many experts say that Richard J. Ferris, the former chief executive of the Allegis Corporation, had the right idea when he tried to establish a global, computer-linked transportation and lodging network around Allegis' United Airlines unit. Whether his vision was right will remain moot—the company's board ousted him and sold Allegis' rental car and hotel businesses at enormous short-term gain.

Other boards were forced by outside pressures to back away from long-term plans. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's strategy of cutting back its dependence on tires and investing in productivity tools was neatly derailed in 1986 when investors, angered at the lack of short-term profits, sold the stock, providing a golden opportunity for Sir James Goldsmith to begin a takeover attack. The board sold chunks of the com-

pany and mortgaged other parts to maintain Goodyear's independence.

There are success stories, of course—tales of companies that, with full board and shareholder backing, have honed their production and marketing skills, motivated their people and done just fine.

Rubbermaid Inc. has put about 9 percent of revenues into new plants and modernization every year this decade. In 1980 it had six manufacturing locations; today it has 25. The company, based in Wooster, Ohio, has introduced more than 700 products in the last five years. Its productivity, measured in units produced per employee, has increased by 50 percent since 1980, and its profits have quadrupled on tripled sales.

But in many ways, Rubbermaid had it easy. Inexpensive household products, Rubbermaid's mainstay lines, do not face much competition from imports. No raider has made a run at the company. It has always had a reputation for quality. And it never went through the kind of hap-hazard diversification and expansion that characterized many companies in the 60's and 70's.

Caterpillar Inc., in contrast, has been through a ghastly few years. The company took losses of \$1 billion in a three-year price war with Japanese construction equipment manufacturers. Improving productivity was a matter of survival.

Caterpillar has discovered how counterproductive many traditional ways of operating really are. Its plant layouts were such that a transmission, say, could travel as much as 10 miles as it moved to different assembly operations. And the process of tracking that part through the company's labyrinthine plants could generate as many as 1,000 pieces of paper.

Now Caterpillar, thanks partly to the dollar's decline, has moved into the black with its market share intact. It is now injecting a great deal of capital into a program called Plant With a Future, which combines extensive computerization with a new production setup in which "cells" of workers make a part from start to finish. Gilbert Nolde, a company spokesman, predicted that by the 1990's Caterpillar will be down to an average of 10 pieces of paper and 200 feet of travel for each part.

While Caterpillar reorganizes its work floor, other companies are redrawing their organizational charts.

Most companies are still looking for the most workable mix of centralized and decentralized operations. The Eastman Kodak Company has reorganized into 24 business units, each with profit-and-loss responsibility, to speed up commercialization of new products. I.B.M. recently decentralized in a similar manner, distributing its many products among five self-contained businesses and giving the business heads bottom-line responsibility.

G.E. Plastics, in contrast, has abandoned the profit center concept in its United States operations in favor of a centralized marketing and sales organization. "Too many of my products seemed to be competing with each other," said Mr. Hinor.

Digital Equipment used to view each product line as a separate business, responsible for its own worldwide marketing. The result was that "the U.S.-based managers would push the wrong products in the wrong countries," Mr. Hindle said. Now the company gives executives in each country responsibil-

ity for selling all products in their geographic areas. Its Japanese managers, for example, recognized that while the Japanese had ample access to excellent computers, there was a need for good software, so that is what they are emphasizing in Japan.

A NEW BREED

Many companies are looking for a new breed of manager who can help to coordinate product design and manufacturing. "Few of our clients are willing to settle for old-line manufacturing people who can just talk the language of the production floor," said Lynn Tender Bignell, a principal of the New York recruiters Gilbert-Tweed Associates. "They want someone who understands the business implications of filing an order, who can communicate with design, with finance, with all the functions."

Already, several companies—including Xerox, Ford, Kodak and Hewlett-Packard—form teams of people from production, engineering, marketing and design at the point that a product is conceived, and keep them together until the product hits the market. In some cases, they have moved engineers and designers to the factory floor. The result, they report, is fewer quality problems, and a speeded-up timetable for getting products to market.

In part to foster a team approach, many companies are also adopting a small-is-better philosophy of expansion. All new facilities at G.E. Aircraft Engineers are small satellite plants. "We believe that if you limit a plant to 600 to 1,500 people, the management is closer to workers," said Brian H. Rowe, senior vice president.

That is a crucial theme. Business experts insist that more important than new computers, modern plants or anything else that money can buy are systems that get management and labor on the same side. They cite as proof how much better Ford Motor, which has brought its workers into every step of its operations, is doing than General Motors, for all that company's investment in super-modern equipment.

Companies that have delegated authority down the line report excellent results. Mr. Sigler says that at two of Champion's smoothest-running plants, workers—called members—belong to teams that do their own hiring and firing. TRW's Mr. Meyers has given small groups of employees at a few plants responsibility for maintaining their equipment and interacting with customers, and he says the increase in productivity and quality is "tremendous." Other companies saw quality and productivity shoot up after they scheduled daily plant-wide meetings to discuss anything that went awry the prior day.

But that sort of approach is not pervasive in American industry. L. Joseph Thomas, a professor at Cornell University's Johnson Graduate School of Management, visited a Japanese electronics company at which an employee who had made 220 unsolicited suggestions in five years was given an award. "In most U.S. companies," he said, "such a person would be viewed as a pain in the neck."

Clearly, a lot more has to be done—a fact that executives are starting to come to grips with.

As Mr. Roderick of USX put it: "I don't hear anybody saying we got it all done, put the shovels away and let's go drink beer."

SOLVENCY OF HMO'S THREATENS BENEFITS OF ELDERLY

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a recent, insightful article in the New York Times concerning health maintenance organizations, or HMO's.

The author, Milt Freudenheim, describes difficulties HMO's are having remaining solvent while enrolling thousands of Medicare patients.

Last October, in New Jersey, nearly 11,000 elderly New Jersey subscribers for Medicare were dropped when U.S. Healthcare, an HMO, decided that it would stop treating Medicare patients on January 1, 1988.

Mr. Freudenheim's article offers a broad-ranging perspective indicating that the woes of Medicare patients seeking HMO treatment are far from over.

Mr. Speaker, the article follows.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 26, 1988]

HMO TROUBLES WITH MEDICARE

(By Milt Freudenheim)

The Reagan Administration's program to persuade elderly Americans to join prepaid health plans is gaining momentum, but nearly 20 percent of the health maintenance organizations, or H.M.O.'s that signed up for the program have dropped out, displacing 80,000 people.

Medicare officials said 270,000 elderly people joined prepaid health plans last year, pushing the total enrolled to more than a million. Most of the members of those health maintenance organizations that gave up on the Medicare program have transferred to other prepaid plans.

A number of the 133 H.M.O.'s still in the program have lost money on Medicare patients, and many such groups are cautious about seeking the business. In addition, the H.M.O.'s will be operating under new requirements imposed by Congress.

In December, as part of the budget reconciliation bill, Congress said that if the prepaid plans decide to terminate services, they must see to it that their members have equivalent health insurance for six months, so that members can arrange for and maintain some of the extra coverage they get under the H.M.O. program.

Advocates for the elderly have also complained that some H.M.O.'s have raised their monthly fees for Medicare members. And members of Congress have criticized the quality of care that some patients have received.

In other provisions of the budget reconciliation act, Congress set up a system to check on the quality of care, and it ordered a study by the Government Accounting Office on the fairness of the Medicare payment system to H.M.O.'s.

"H.M.O.'s have to be assured that they are not going to be in the charity business," said Patricia G. Billings, legislative director of the Group Health Association of America, a trade group. The association successfully lobbied for a 13.5 percent average increase in the premiums that Medicare pays to medical plans. The premiums are based on 95 percent of the average amount that Medicare spends on people who pay doctors

and hospitals in the same county on the traditional fee-for-service basis. With sharply rising doctor and hospital charges, this base has also been increasing.

Twenty-nine of the 159 prepaid plans that contracted to serve Medicare patients withdrew from the program last year, according to Kevin E. Moley, director of the Federal Office of Prepaid Health Care.

Half of the H.M.O.'s that gave up Medicare were small ventures with fewer than 1,500 people enrolled, he said. Several were in rural areas, where costs of care were relatively high and Medicare premiums were lower than in the cities.

"The business is based on economies of scale," Mr. Moley said. More than 500,000 people, over half the national enrollment, are served by 10 large H.M.O. companies.

The vast majority of the 30 million elderly and disabled Americans eligible for Federal Medicare insurance are covered on the traditional fee-for-service basis.

One of the biggest health maintenance organizations, the United Healthcare Corporation, said it had done well while providing for its 150,000 Medicare enrollees. "We've been able to make a profit at it," said Kenneth L. Simmons, vice chairman and chief operating officer of United Healthcare, in Minnetonka, Minn. Bob Dittmore, president of United said the company had learned from seven years of experience with Medicare patients.

In the early days, elderly Medicare patients spent 11 to 12 days in the hospital, he said. By making arrangements to help them convalesce at home, he added, the average hospital stay has been reduced to 6.5 days—although still almost twice the 3.5 to 4 days in the hospital for patients under 65 years of age.

In another example of watching costs, he said that United makes sure that as soon as possible after a hip replacement operation, the patient is moved out of an \$800-a-day hospital room to a rehabilitation center in a nursing home that charges \$100 to \$150 a day.

Mr. Dittmore said the system worked best in health maintenance organizations with their own staff physicians, who know the system and support it. He noted that in one of United's groups, which contracts with independent physicians to care for Medicare patients, costs were higher. "So we had to raise our premiums," he said.

Nationally, the average monthly charge to Medicare members of H.M.O.'s is \$36 to \$37, a 30 percent increase from \$27.66 last year, according to Mr. Moley of the Office of Prepaid Health Care.

But the higher charges are still lower than the premiums for many private supplementary insurance policies bought by Medicare-eligible people, he said. And the health maintenance organizations often provide such extras as payment for prescription drugs and unlimited hospital stays.

The American Association of Retired Persons, an advocacy group with 26 million members, is concerned about the rise in fees. "We want to know if the increased charges are creating barriers to care for people who might not be able to afford them," said Stephanie Kennan, a legislative representative for A.A.R.P. "We need more data," she added. "We want to know if the increases are a trend or just a blip."

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE SIKES ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with my colleague, Congressman STUDDS, on the introduction of legislation reauthorizing the Sikes Act. This Act enacted by Congress in 1960 provides a mechanism for cooperative fish and wildlife management on military lands as well as other public lands. For military installations, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into cooperative plans with the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State fish and game agency to develop and implement fish and wildlife conservation activities on military lands. To date, over 19 million acres have been included under these cooperative plans. The Sikes Act also provides for comparable cooperative planning activities on lands under the jurisdiction of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

The Sikes Act has been carefully reviewed by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and during the last Congress amendments were added to strengthen the planning process providing for sustained multipurpose uses and public access. The amendment also ensured that the management of fish and wildlife on each military reservation would be done by trained professionals in the field.

The introduced bill keeps the current annual authorization levels of \$1.5 million and \$3 million for the Secretaries of Defense and Interior, respectively, through fiscal year 1993. It also extends the current annual authorization of \$10 million and \$12 million for the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, respectively, through fiscal year 1993.

During several hearings by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee during the 99th Congress, it became evident to me that the quality of fish and wildlife conservation activities varies from base to base. At some installations cooperation between the State and the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Defense was outstanding, while at other facilities fish and wildlife conservation activities received little emphasis. I am hopeful that the amendments which were adopted during last Congress have brought improvements to the facilities where fish and wildlife conservation activities had received little emphasis. I am certain that the hearings we will soon begin on this legislation will address this concern.

RATHER AGENDA? DESTROY GEORGE BUSH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Dan Rather of CBS has lost even the tiny figleaf of objectivity he thinks can cover his bias and arrogance. The national media, especially the three net-

works, have become a fourth branch of the Government, with unchallenged power to shape the national debate and control what we read, see, hear, and think.

And lately, Dan Rather has gone public with his own agenda: Destroy George Bush. I know what really bothers Dan Rather. Four years of George Bush would be a lot like 4 more years of Ronald Reagan, for liberals like Rather the worst of nightmares.

First, Rather lured Bush into an interview billed as a "profile" of Presidential candidates. Then, he preceded the interview with a poorly disguised attack on the Vice President's Iran-Contra role, a slanted filmclip of innuendos that could have been scripted by Al Haig. Then, from the heights of Mt. Olympus, this objective reporter announced that the administration "embarrassed" us with its Iran-Contra policy, as if the rest of the world shared the selective indignation and knee-jerk anti-Reaganism of Dan Rather.

Even CBS media critic Ron Powers had to admit that Rather had "lost control of a legitimate line between interview and inquisition." But that wasn't the end of it.

The unrepentant Rather could hardly contain himself after Bush finished third in the Iowa Republican Caucus. He fantasized that the finish was a "humiliation" for a "now-desperate Bush." One week later the voters of New Hampshire proved that Dan Rather speaks for no one but himself.

IMPROVING MEDICAL REHABILITATION RESEARCH

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to establish within the National Institutes of Health and National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research to conduct research on the causes, natural history, diagnosis, and treatment of physical disability resulting from diseases and disorders, such as arthritis, head injury, spinal cord injury, stroke, multiple sclerosis, burns, and muscular dystrophy.

Every year, 10,000 to 12,000 Americans are disabled by traumatic injuries to the spinal cord, usually males in the prime of life, under 30 years old. Every year, 31 million people are stricken with arthritis; 400,000 people have strokes. There are 151,000 cases of multiple sclerosis and 200,000 of muscular dystrophy. Over 1 million people have a severe head injury; 70,000 of these are permanently disabled.

But, in truth, everyone is at risk. Physical impairment can happen at any age, from infancy to old age. We all drive and ride in motor vehicles daily—50 percent of spinal cord injuries result from auto accidents. Every day, people dive into swimming pools, slip in the bathtub, trip and fall downstairs, and are the victims of assault, all of which can result in injury. Restoring bodily function should be a major medical research priority to help disabled people lead productive lives.

The center that this bill establishes would enhance the development of medical rehabili-

tation research in a number of ways. It would facilitate the interaction of basic and clinical science in medical rehabilitation by encouraging coordination of all programs among all Federal agencies. By creating an advisory council which includes representatives of various Federal agencies and by requiring a comprehensive medical rehabilitation research plan to identify priorities, the bill would enhance existing Federal efforts and create a focal point for NIH research in medical rehabilitation. Finally, a national center could heighten visibility of this field of medicine and bring more attention and resources to the field.

Medical rehabilitation research is currently conducted by several NIH Institutes, by the Department of Education's National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research, by the Department of Defense, and the Veterans' Administration. This bill does not transfer any of those programs to the new center. But it does require an advisory council of representatives of the various Federal agencies and private individuals to advise the Director of NIH on a comprehensive plan for conducting medical rehabilitation research. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop cooperative agreements with other agencies conducting medical rehabilitation research. It is my hope and intent that these measures would enhance coordination of programs Government-wide and prevent duplication of effort with previous Federal dollars. The bill attempts to confine medical rehabilitation research to disability resulting from diseases or disorders of the neurologic, musculoskeletal, cardiovascular, and pulmonary systems. The bill is not intended to address rehabilitation research on vision or hearing disabilities, mental retardation or mental illness. The focus is intended to be on physical disability, not sensory.

This bill is supported by the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine, the Association of Academic Physiatrists, and the Arthritis Foundation.

I am introducing this bill as a discussion vehicle to be considered during the NIH reauthorization hearings of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. I look forward to hearing suggestions for improvement and the views of many individuals and groups involved in this area. I hope my colleagues can support this effort to strengthen medical research in rehabilitation.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 4013

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medical Rehabilitation Research Act of 1988".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CENTER FOR MEDICAL REHABILITATION RESEARCH.

Title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 281 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 401(b)(2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) The National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research.”; and

(2) in Part E, by adding at the end the following new subpart:

"Subpart 4—National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research

"PURPOSE OF THE CENTER

"SEC. 486A. The general purpose of the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research (hereafter in this subpart referred to as the 'Center') is the conduct and support of research and research training, the dissemination of health information, and other programs with respect to the rehabilitation of individuals with physical disabilities resulting from diseases or disorders of the neurological, musculoskeletal, or cardiovascular system (hereafter in this subpart referred to as 'medical rehabilitation').

"APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR

"SEC. 486B. The Director of the Center shall be appointed by the Director of NIH and shall report directly to the Director of NIH.

"SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES

"SEC. 486C. In carrying out the purpose described in section 486A, the Director of the Center may—

"(1) make grants and enter into cooperative agreements and contracts;

"(2) provide for clinical trials with respect to medical rehabilitation;

"(3) provide for research with respect to model systems of medical rehabilitation;

"(4) coordinate the activities of the Center with similar activities of other agencies of the Federal Government, including the other agencies of the National Institutes of Health, and with similar activities of other public entities and of private entities;

"(5) support multidisciplinary medical rehabilitation research conducted or supported by more than one such agency;

"(6) with the approval of the Director of NIH and the advisory council established under section 465F, appoint technical and scientific peer review groups in addition to any such groups appointed under section 402(b)(6); and

"(7) support medical rehabilitation research and training centers.

"RESEARCH PLAN

"SEC. 486D. After consultation with the Director of the Center, the advisory council established under section 486F, and the coordinating committee established under section 486E, the Director of NIH shall develop a comprehensive plan for the conduct and support of medical rehabilitation research. The plan shall identify priorities with respect to such research and shall provide for the coordination of such research conducted or supported by the agencies of the National Institutes of Health. The Director of NIH shall annually review the plan and shall (after consultation the Director of the Center and with such advisory council and such coordinating committee) revise the plan as appropriate.

"COORDINATING COMMITTEE

"SEC. 486E. The Director of NIH shall establish a committee to be known as the Medical Rehabilitation Coordinating Committee (hereafter in this subpart referred to as the 'Coordinating Committee'). The Coordinating Committee shall be composed of the directors of the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and such other national research institutes as the Director of NIH determines to be appropriate. The Coordinating Committee shall make recommendations

to the Director of NIH and the Director of the Center with respect to the content of the plan required in section 486D and with respect to the activities of the Center that are carried out in conjunction with other agencies of the National Institutes of Health.

"ADVISORY COUNCIL

"SEC. 486F. (a) The Director of NIH shall establish a council to be known as the Medical Rehabilitation Advisory Council (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Advisory Council'). The Advisory Council shall advise, assist, consult with, and make recommendations to the Director of NIH and the Director of the Center on matters relating to the activities carried out by and through the Center and the policies respecting such activities, including recommendations with respect to the plan required in section 486D.

"(b)(1) The Director of NIH shall appoint to the Advisory Council 18 appropriately qualified representatives of the public who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government. Of such members, 12 shall be representatives of health and scientific disciplines with respect to medical rehabilitation and 6 shall be individuals representing the interests of individuals undergoing, or in need of, medical rehabilitation.

"The following officials shall serve as ex officio members of the Advisory Council:

"(A) The Director of NIH.

"(B) The Director of the Center.

"(C) The Director of the National Institute on Aging.

"(D) The Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.

"(E) The Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

"(F) The Director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

"(G) The Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

"(H) The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs).

"(I) The Chief Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration.

"(c) The Director of NIH shall designate a chairperson from among the members of the Advisory Council.

"(d) Except as inconsistent with, or inapplicable to, this section, the provisions of section 406 shall apply to the advisory council established under this section in the same manner as such provisions apply to any advisory council established under section 406.

"AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 486G. For the purpose of carrying out this subpart, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 through 1991."

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT OF CERTAIN AGREEMENTS FOR PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE PROGRAMS OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the heads of other Federal agencies shall—

(1) jointly review the programs being carried out (or proposed to be carried out) by each such official with respect to medical rehabilitation research; and

(2) as appropriate, enter into agreements for preventing duplication among such programs.

(b) TIME FOR COMPLETION.—Not later than one year after the effective date of this Act, the agreements required in subsection (a)(2)

shall be made and a copy of each such agreement shall be submitted to the Congress.

(c) DEFINITION OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION.—For purposes of this section, the term "medical rehabilitation" means the rehabilitation of individuals with physical disabilities resulting from diseases or disorders of the neurological, musculoskeletal, cardiovascular or pulmonary system.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect October 1, 1988, or upon the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

TRIBUTE TO LT. ANTHONY DeCARBO

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with exceptional pride and privilege that I rise today in honor of a most distinguished constituent, Lt. Anthony DeCarbo, of the Ellwood City, PA, police force. Lieutenant DeCarbo is retiring from the force after a 30-year career. He has served on a variety of positions on the police force and has, over the past 4 years, been its chief of operations. A commendation for service beyond and above the call of duty, awarded by the Fraternal Order of Police in 1977, is but one example of his outstanding record as a public servant.

Despite the continuing demands of his profession, Lieutenant DeCarbo found the time to obtain a degree in criminology and was nominated as a member of "Who's Who in American Junior Colleges" while a student at the Community College of Beaver County. It is evident that Lieutenant DeCarbo has demonstrated a commitment to public service which is truly exemplary. I wish him, as well as his family, the best of success in his life after retirement. Whatever endeavors Lieutenant DeCarbo now attempts will certainly be undertaken with the same measure of excellence he demonstrated while a police officer in Ellwood City.

COMMEMORATING GEORGE FRANKLIN FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO NEVADA

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respectful tribute to an outstanding Nevada civic leader and political participant, George Franklin. As with many times before, George again is engaged in battle. Unlike his previous opponents, however, the challenger he now faces will not debate points of law nor the role and means of government. This challenger is terminal illness.

Born in 1916 in Jarbidge, NV, George is a Nevada son. He graduated from Reno High

School and attended the University of Nevada, Reno. He moved to Las Vegas in 1940.

A self-taught attorney, George served his country honorably as a pilot in World War II. Upon his return, he began to compile a record of public service and political participation which no Nevadan will again render. He has served as north Las Vegas city attorney, chairman of the Clark County Board of Commissioners, State assemblyman, Las Vegas city commissioner and legal counsel to the city of Boulder City. I had the honor to serve as one of his deputies while he served as Clark County district attorney.

Yet as impressive as this record of service is, George sought to serve the public interest in still other capacities. George, often facing unsurmountable odds, would battle for elective office that conventional wisdom would dictate beyond reach. More often than not, George was met without electoral victory. Lesser men may have walked away. Yet, armed with tenacity and determination commensurate with all too few who seek such positions, George would press forward, believing dynamic involvement and citizen participation to be the key to a successful democracy. It is in this posture that most Nevadans see him and value his efforts. It is in these efforts that he indeed won the greater victory.

Today, George faces cancer. In this, his last and greatest battle, the prayers of my family are with him in the hope that God in His wisdom will grant to George serenity and contentment in knowing he has fought the good fight.

Those forces which provide the direction of time and shape the fortunes and destinies of those who pass through this world now spirit George upon his final journey.

For this much and no less will he be remembered: Resolute in the knowledge of the value of his convictions; dutiful in the answer of his charge.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIAN CONRAD, FINALIST IN THE WESTING- HOUSE SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a young man in my district. His name is Brian Conrad, and he was recently chosen as a finalist in the Westinghouse Science Talent Search. Brian exemplifies the finest qualities in today's youth.

The Science Talent Search is a competition in which high school students from across the Nation submit experiments to be judged. Three hundred students from this group achieved honors, and from this select group 40 students were chosen to visit Washington, DC, and compete for \$140,000 in awards and scholarships. Brian is a member of this very special group of 40. Brian's experiment dealt with Inverted Continued Fractions. He devised a numerical system wherein every real number can be expressed as an inverted frac-

tion. Brian is valedictorian of his class at Centereach High School. He has received awards for achievements in physics, biology, Latin, English, social studies, in addition to math awards.

As an engineer, I share Brian's enthusiasm about math. There is a symmetry in math which is lacking in most disciplines. Math and science are very important and I hope Brian continues to contribute his skills and talents in such an auspicious manner.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in offering congratulations to this remarkable young man. I am confident his career will be very rewarding.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CHARLES A. GANGLOFF

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a notable citizen in my district, Mr. Charles A. Gangloff. Mr. Gangloff will be honored on Friday, February 26, 1988, by the California Pools for the Handicapped at their 25th annual Golden Crutch Ball. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my appreciation for his work on behalf of the Long Beach community.

Charles is a learned and accomplished man. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from the U.S. Naval Academy, an MBA from Harvard University, and J.D. and Doctor of Law degrees from Pacific Coast University School of Law. He is a veteran of World War II and the Korean war, and a retired commander of the U.S. Naval Reserve. He has had a distinguished career as a manager, a public defender, a private attorney and a professor of law.

Despite this demanding career, Charles has found the time to contribute many hours to charity. He has been the president of the board of directors of the California Pool for the Handicapped for 21 years, and the director and legal counsel for that organization for 23 years. In addition, Charles is an honorary member of the Long Beach Police Officers Association, its legal advisor, and is the founder of both the Long Beach Police Officers Widows and Orphans Trust Fund, and the Long Beach Police and Firefighters Memorial Trust. He is also on the board of directors and is legal counsel for the Long Beach Police K-9 Officers Association.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to Charles Gangloff today. Charles is a truly remarkable individual. He is a man who has devoted his talents and energies to enriching the lives of other people. On behalf of the city of Long Beach, we wish Charles, his wife, Joanne, and his children, Charles, Jayne, and Janet, all the best in the years to come.

COMMODITIES EXCHANGE CENTER CHILDREN'S FUND

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Commodities Exchange Center [CEC] for providing help to needy and troubled children in New York City and throughout the world. Through the CEC Children's Fund, contributions go to help those members of our society who are among the most vulnerable and least able to care for themselves. Aware as we all are of the many negative stories regarding Wall Street, it is heartening to know that there are also some good stories to tell.

Since its inception in 1980, the CEC Children's Fund has raised more than \$2.8 million to help young people in need. The CEC consists of the New York Cotton Exchange; the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange; the New York Mercantile Exchange; and the Commodity Exchange, Inc. It is located at the World Trade Center in New York's 17th Congressional District, which I am honored to represent. This year, through its voluntary efforts, CEC Children's Fund raised \$600,000 benefiting 37 organizations.

Through Covenant House, for example, runaway children are offered food, clothing, shelter, counseling and medical attention in New York, Central America, Toronto, Fort Lauderdale, Houston, and New Orleans. Another beneficiary of the CEC Children's Fund, Agudath Israel of America, provides tutoring, school placement service, emergency food and shelter, after-school youth groups and scholarship programs for underprivileged youth.

Throughout the year many organizations like the two mentioned above, help children get a new start on life. They are assisted in their efforts by the good will and strong commitment of the members of the Commodities Exchange Center who share some of their good fortune with the children of the world through the Children's Fund. I am pleased to call the attention of my colleagues to this outstanding endeavor.

STATES TAKE LEAD TO PROTECT CONSUMERS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, the States are increasingly taking the lead to protect consumers. Unfortunately, over the last several years, the Federal Government has been actively withdrawing from consumer protection. As a result of the failures of the Federal Government and Federal agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission and the Consumer Product Safety Commission, States have stepped in. While I am pleased at the willingness of States to protect consumers, it is un-

fortunate that the Federal Government is not doing its job.

What follows is a recent article from the New York Times describing the State role:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 8, 1988]

STATES ARE TAKING LEAD IN PROTECTING CONSUMERS

(By Michael deCourcy Hinds)

State attorneys general, working collectively on consumer issues ignored by Federal agencies, say they are emerging as an alternative national enforcement agency in an era of deregulation.

In the past, the attorneys general acted as the chief law-enforcement officers for the laws governing their own states, leaving interstate matters largely to the Federal agencies.

Now, under the auspices of their professional association, the National Association of Attorneys General, the state officials enforce their own guidelines for bringing antitrust cases against companies that engage in price-fixing.

Last month, the association issued guidelines for policing airline advertising and, later this year, the association says it expects to issue guidelines on rental car advertising and insurance practices. Not long ago, all these were the sole domain of Federal authorities.

CROSSING PARTY LINES

"I'm not sure why the Federal Government is not doing so much now for consumers, but the Administration keeps talking about Federalism and maybe they mean that the states have to take on more responsibility to protect consumers," Robert T. Stephan, the Kansas Attorney General and a former president of the association said in an interview. "I consider myself a diehard Reaganite, but one of the real strengths of our association is that party lines don't mean anything in this area. We're dealing with legal issues and consumer matters."

Daniel Oliver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, denied that the Administration was ignoring important consumer issues and said the attorneys general were exceeding their authority.

"The attorneys general are not elected by the people of the United States to make laws for all of the people," he said. "They were elected to enforce laws of their own states. Obviously, deregulation gives the opportunity for the most restrictive of attorneys general to bring cases that will have national effect, and that's not what the American consumer needs."

Constitutional law, however, has provided many precedents for state officials to pick up any perceived slack in Federal law enforcement, according to Laurence H. Tribe, Tyler Professor of Constitutional Law at Harvard Law School.

"In one area after another, the Supreme Court of the United States has remanded the matter of pre-emption to Congress—saying that if a patchwork quilt of state law enforcement creates problems, Congress has the right to eliminate conflicting state laws," he said. "But when Congress or Federal regulatory agencies don't go into one area or another, it is perfectly correct for the states' attorneys general to cover the terrain."

Such was apparently the case last year, when consumers were frustrated by constant airline delays and by their inability to buy tickets at the bargain fares advertised. The United States Transportation Department responded by creating a system that

holds airlines more accountable for delays. But no Federal agency found fault with airline advertising.

As a result, attorneys general from New York, Texas, California, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois formed a study group to investigate consumer complaints about the scarcity of bargain fares. The group reported last fall that airline advertising was deceptive and amounted to a bait-and-switch practice. In mid-January, the association issued 60 pages of "enforcement guidelines," which specify how advertising must conspicuously disclose conditions and limitations on fares in order to comply with state laws.

THREAT TO COMPETITION SEEN

In letters to the associations, officials of Federal regulatory agencies argued that restrictions on price advertising could dampen competition and that only the Federal Government could regulate airlines.

The industry, caught in the middle of the turf battle, has generally complied with the new rules.

Attorneys general, who rarely acted collectively on consumer issues before deregulation, now consider the joint efforts to be their most effective tool in consumer protection, according to Elena S. Boisvert, the association's coordinator of multistate programs. "In dealing with issues that transcend state borders, it's stupid not to deal with the problems nationally," she said.

"The association is coming of age," said Robert Abrams, the New York Attorney General, who is president-elect of the 80-year-old association. "There has been a big turnover of attorneys general in the last 10 years and the new ones are younger and more aggressive, whether they're Democrats or Republicans."

The association, which has its headquarters in Washington, currently has three multistate study groups. One is concerned with airline advertising. Another investigated defective Ford ambulances and now monitors their recall and repair. The third is trying to obtain refunds for owners of all-terrain vehicles, which have been associated with more than 800 deaths.

Many other consumer cases are in the works. At the association's next meeting in March, for example, Mr. Stephan of Kansas plans to ask other state officials to join his investigation of the car rental industry. He said companies routinely deceive consumers by understating car rental costs in advertising. Companies also require renters to pay high insurance fees or accept liability for accident damage, regardless of fault. "That's unconscionable," he said.

DOZENS OF RECENT CASES

In the last few years, there have been dozens of successful multistate actions, including a fraud case involving disconnected odometers on Chrysler Corporation cars, retail price-fixing of Minolta cameras and misleading health claims by Campbell Soup. Attorneys general in the largest states—New York, California and Texas—have been the leaders of most multistate cases, but dozens of officials from smaller states have been very active. In most cases, companies agree to a settlement without admitting any guilt.

Consumer leaders in Washington now spend more time pleading their cases to state officials than to Federal ones, according to Bruce Silverglade, director of legal affairs at the Center for Science in the Public Interest, an independent consumer advocacy organization.

"Up until 1984," he said, "we were still trying to get the Reagan Administration to

act on deceptive food advertising and labeling. But after knocking our heads against the wall for years, we started working with the attorneys general in New York, Texas and finally about 15 other states. In the last few years, the states have resolved a dozen complaints that we had filed with Federal agencies. We still file complaints with the Federal agencies to remind them of their responsibility to the public."

TRIBUTE TO DON OBERLIN

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, on January 11, 1988, a tragic automobile accident took the life of Don Oberlin who worked for the Mono Lake Committee in Lee Vining, CA. We pay tribute today to his life and to his mission at Mono Lake. Because of Don Oberlin's efforts, water now flows in Lee Vining Creek. Because of his discovery of trout expiring in drying pools, the Mono Lake Committee obtained a temporary restraining order which returned water to one of the creeks which feed Mono Lake. This accomplishment alone is one any of us would be proud to claim.

Born on August 22, 1959, in Los Angeles to Elizabeth and Jake Oberlin, Don Oberlin learned to be a master carpenter and in addition he earned a BA degree from California State University at Fullerton. He used his carpenter's skills to remodel the Mono Lake Committee's aging visitor center. When he wasn't working for Mono Lake, Don Oberlin worked for world peace. He was an active participant in the Southern California Alliance for Survival and an ardent advocate of nuclear disarmament. Had he lived, Don would have served as a volunteer in Nicaragua this summer.

To his family, his friends and coworkers at the Mono Lake Committee, I extend my sympathy for the loss of one so young with so much yet to contribute, but one who already had given so much of himself.

BANKERS ARE NOT PLEASED

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of today's session, I took the floor of the House to draw my colleagues' attention to a mailing by the American Bankers Association. The mailing was, in part, critical of a bill authored by Mr. SCHUMER and cosponsored by Mr. PARRIS, Mr. SAXTON, and myself. In its mailing, the ABA advised its members to contact us and convey the message that our support for the Schumer bill "carries a heavy price."

I submit the original text of the ABA special report for reprinting in the RECORD at this point.

February 23, 1988.

NO EARLY SPRING

The other day, Punxatawny Phil the Groundhog emerged from his hole, saw his shadow, retreated to his den and thus predicted an early spring. Well, friends, it won't be an early spring for banking legislation. Just to underline the point, now is no time for anyone in banking to crawl back into his hole and assume that all will be well.

Because all is not well.

As expected, Representative Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) has introduced the most noxious bill of the season. Blessed by the securities industry, the bill (H.R. 3930) is the worst of all possible worlds—an authorization of almost unusable securities authority and a shiny new moratorium on banking activity in real estate and insurance.

No way, Jose . . . er, Carlos. Joining Schumer in sponsoring the bill were Representatives Gerald D. Kleczka (D-Wis.), Stan Parris (R-Va.) and H. James Saxton (R-N.J.). These members should be told that their support of Schumer's bill carries a heavy price. They should be written as follows: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

The National Association of Realtors has dropped its outright opposition to bank entry into the real-estate business. Instead, the NAR is saying any entity should be allowed to compete in real-estate services as long as certain safeguards exist. ABA has pledged to work with the realtors to assist in developing workable safeguards and to broaden the common ground between the banking and real-estate industries.

With both Senate and House Banking Committees poised to begin marking up banking bills in the next week or so, ABA's Trust Conference and Banking Leadership Conference are in the Nation's Capital this week to lend their support to positive legislation. The common theme: Let banks compete!

UPGRADE THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION TO THE CABINET

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD an editorial from the largest newspaper in my congressional district, the Troy Record, which strongly endorses upgrading the Veterans' Administration to a Cabinet-level Department.

Clearly, this is a bellwether year for America's veterans; 1988 is the year our Nation's veterans take their rightful place in the Cabinet.

Despite the advice of some of his senior advisers, President Ronald Reagan had the courage to announce his support for elevating the VA to a Cabinet-level Department. Soon afterward, the House of Representatives approved the bill by a vote of 399-17. And support continues to build in the U.S. Senate, with 62 current cosponsors on S. 533, introduced by Senator THURMOND.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The importance of this legislation cannot be overstated. The competition for the veteran's fair share of the budget will become far more intense in the years ahead. Elevating the Veterans' Administration Chief Executive Officer will assure that our Nation's veterans have a voice in the Cabinet to argue for a fair share of the budget.

I am proud that the largest newspaper in my congressional district had the foresight to support this proposal. I was starting to question the independence of the media in this country on this issue.

The veterans of this country should also be alerted to the serious obstacles which must still be overcome here in the Congress. The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs postponed its hearings on the bill by over 1 month. The bill could face sequential referral to the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, which would tie it up for a month or two, and now we face the threat of killer floor amendments, such as judicial review.

For the first time in history, this most important veterans goal is within reach. America's veterans will not rest until they have gained their rightful position in the President's Cabinet.

The editorial follows:

DEPARTMENT FOR VETERANS

For 35 years, veterans advocates have been pressing Congress and the president to raise the Veterans Administration to Cabinet level. Now it appears they are on the threshold of success.

President Ronald W. Reagan stunned his closest advisers last fall when he announced he was going to support the move.

A week after the president's announcement, the bill sailed through the House of Representatives by a vote of 399 to 17. It is expected to be passed by the Senate by a comfortable margin in this session and then be signed by President Reagan, probably with much fanfare.

Credit for winning over the president, despite strong objections from many presidential advisers, goes to Congressman Gerald B.H. Solomon of Glens Falls, the Republican who represents much of this area.

We do not agree with those who look on elevation of the agency to cabinet level merely as deserved recognition for those who served their country. There are many other, more valid reasons to create the Cabinet post for the Veterans Administration.

As Mr. Solomon has pointed out, "When decisions are made on how to allocate the budget, (Cabinet secretaries) are in there fighting for their budgets."

He notes there is no one there to fight for funds for veterans affairs.

We agree with those who argue the nation has a lasting obligation to those whose education and careers were interrupted when they were called to help defend their country.

As long as we hope to defend our country with all-volunteer armed forces, we must provide veterans benefits, and it is essential that we have someone in the president's Cabinet who will look out for these interests.

Even though we must not lessen our efforts to establish a lasting peace, we must recognize we need strong armed forces to preserve that peace.

February 24, 1988

IT'S TIME TO STOP THE
BLOODSHED

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today saddened and in shock over the recent actions taken by the Israeli Government to quell the recent upsurge in civil disobedience in the occupied territories.

Edward Bellamy, a noted and well-respected American author, once wrote that tyranny is, "an exercise of irresponsible power." No statement could better assess the current actions taken by Israeli forces. Their brutal use of force in an attempt to control and influence a different people and culture is tyrannical.

On February 5, in a small village just outside the West Bank city of Nablus, four young Palestinians were seized and ordered to lie face down in the muddy road that is the entrance to their village.

The Israeli master sergeant in command then ordered the driver of a nearby military bulldozer to bury them alive. Obeying his commander, the driver buried the four youths with a full load of earth.

With that accomplished, the master sergeant then ordered the driver of the bulldozer to run over the four Palestinians buried beneath the soil.

The driver refused.

After the soldiers left the village, residents pulled the four unconscious Palestinians from their makeshift grave. All are alive and recovering.

Had the driver of the bulldozer followed orders without question and killed defenseless men buried beneath a pile of dirt, a lot more would have died than four Palestinians. Israel itself would have been mortally wounded.

It is time to stop the bloodshed. Time to face the inevitable. Israel and Jews all over the world have faced persecution throughout history and have struggled to build a homeland. By continuing irrational acts of violence and persecution, Israel has become its own worst enemy.

Out of persecution, freedom is born. Israel stands as a testament to that fact. However, vengeance, hatred, and violence are beasts that grow uncontrollably. If Israel does not soon stop they will have become the very beast from which they fled.

NATIONAL EXPORTERS
APPRECIATION WEEK

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in the late 1970's and early 1980's when the value of the U.S. dollar was strong, we saw American exporters lose foreign markets. Now that the dollar has fallen, exporting opportunities are growing overseas, and American businesses are trying to regain lost markets. While in the

past, large businesses dominated the field of exporting, today, more and more small- and medium-sized businesses are making efforts to take advantage of growing export opportunities. The exporters' efforts have led to a significant reduction in the U.S. trade deficit as shown by the November and December trade figures. In recognition of the U.S. exporters who have contributed to the improvements in our trade balance, I am introducing today a commemorative resolution titled, "National Exporters Appreciation Week."

In 1987 there were \$252.9 billion of U.S. exports, which constituted about 5.6 percent of the U.S. GNP and generated over 6.3 million jobs throughout the United States. It is a fact that exports contribute to the growth of our economy.

Unfortunately, U.S. exporters have not enjoyed sufficient support and commitment from the U.S. Government, or the private sector, as their foreign competitors do in their countries. As a result, the playing field of international trade has not been level for our exporters. In addition, many exporters, particularly the small and the medium sized who make up the largest base of potential exporters are not familiar with the variety of the export assistance programs offered by our Government. The time has come to make American exporters aware of these programs, as well as to assure them of our support and commitment. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor "National Exporters Appreciation Week."

H.J. RES. 468

Whereas an increase in exports is important to reducing the massive trade deficit of the United States, which has been a continuing concern of the people of the United States;

Whereas many exporters in the United States ceased competing in foreign markets because of the high value of the dollar and are currently attempting to reenter foreign markets;

Whereas the decline in the value of the dollar has led to increased opportunities for exporters in the United States and has renewed interest in increasing exports;

Whereas the export market is an important source of jobs in the United States;

Whereas increasing exports can increase production levels and increase the number of jobs available to the people of the United States;

Whereas small businesses create many of the new jobs in the United States and constitute the largest source of potential exports;

Whereas exporters in the United States face strong competition because of the active commitment and support to facilitating exports of foreign governments;

Whereas the Federal Government should promote export assistance programs, and private banks should become more involved in foreign markets to increase the volume and value of exports from the United States; and

Whereas the people of the United States should increase support of and commitment to exporters in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning May 8, 1988, is designated as "National Exporters Appreciation Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclama-

tion calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

TRIBUTE TO LAURENCE GARDINER

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my close friend Mr. Laurence Gardiner of Memphis, TN. Mr. Gardiner was recently honored by the board of directors for the Mid-South Fair which is held annually in Memphis.

Quite honestly, this recent honor bestowed on Mr. Gardiner is well deserved. He has been associated with the Fair since he first entered a pigeon competition at the age of 12. That was 70 years ago.

From that point, he has held several positions of leadership with the Fair. He has been part and parcel of the growth and development that the fair has achieved over the years.

It has been the spirit and dedication of people like Laurence Gardiner that has meant so much to their communities and our country. His contributions to the Mid-South Fair are chronicled in a recent newspaper story in "The Memphis Commercial Appeal," which I am including in these remarks. I want to express my admiration for Laurence and my appreciation for all he has done.

The article follows:

FAIR HONORS 70 YEARS OF SERVICE

(By Steve Gaither)

Laurence Gardiner is a rarity in an age when long-term relationships are getting to be as hard to find as family farms and horse-drawn plows.

Gardiner, 82, has been a part of the Mid-South Fair for 70 years.

"It's been a real rewarding time," said Gardiner, who was honored by the fair during the November Board of Directors meeting.

"There's just no comparison between the kind of fair we have today and what we had back in those days," he said. "The whole fair is much bigger in every way."

Gardiner has witnessed the growth.

As a 12-year-old Gardiner entered the pigeon competition at the old Tri-State Fair and helped feed the birds that were kept on the grounds during the fair.

A few years later, Gardiner was part of the University of Tennessee dairy judging team that competed at the fair. Gardiner majored in dairy husbandry and minored in genetics.

Gardiner graduated in 1929 and returned home to become superintendent of the dairy cattle show.

"We didn't have as big a dairy show in those days so it wasn't too bad," he said. "You couldn't get a job because of the Depression, so I just came home and worked at the fair."

By 1933, Gardiner became affiliated with the American Jersey Cattle Club, representing that group each year at the fair. About 1947, Gardiner became a member of the fair's Board of Directors. He later became a certificate holder and was vice president in the 1950s.

Gardiner helped bring the annual National Jersey Show and Sale to the fair in 1950, a move that brought national attention and growth to the event.

The biggest change in the fair has been its transition from the major forum for exchange of agricultural developments to a carnival atmosphere with a vast range of attractions.

"There was more attention paid to the agricultural end of the fair in those days," Gardiner said. "The emphasis has changed. That's not just here but at all fairs. There are so few people living on farms."

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN REAMES

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, when Brian W. Reames passed away recently, western Pennsylvania lost an outstanding citizen. Brian underwent heart transplant surgery in 1981 and learned last fall that a second transplant operation would be necessary. Sadly, this operation was not successful.

Upon graduation from Westminster College in 1968, Brian joined the Air Force and served in Vietnam. In Korea, in 1972, Brian contracted a viral infection that led to an enlarged heart, multiple health problems, and discharge from military service. After 9 years of poor health, his first transplant gave him a new lease on life.

Brian chose to use his remaining years in service to others. He spent countless hours teaching others about transplants and counseling individuals and families who were faced with the same tough decisions he and his wife Mary had faced. Brian was cofounder of Transplant Recipients International Organization which gives support to individuals facing transplant operations of all kinds. He also was active in the United Way, the Red Cross, his church, and other charitable organizations and served on the Greenville Area School Board. He even wrote a 40 page pamphlet entitled "Second Chance" to make sure correct information on transplants was available and to increase awareness of the need for donating organs. Many lives were enriched by Brian's selflessness.

I commend the following article about Brian from the February 10, 1985 Pittsburgh Press to my colleagues.

BRIAN REAMES

In 1972, while Brian Reames was serving in the U.S. Air Force in Osan, Korea, he contracted a viral infection which resulted in cardio-myopathy, a condition where the heart is enlarged and loses its resiliency. He was flown to Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, D.C., where he spent seven months in the hospital.

"They ran test after test on me," says Reames. "During that time, I had a blood clot in the lungs, kidney stones, hepatitis, three strokes, an enlarged heart and congestive heart failure. I was 27."

Eventually, after a year's bed rest, Reames' heart muscles decreased in size and he tried to return to a normal lifestyle. For a time, he managed a cleaning company in a Virginia suburb of Washington, where he

and his wife, Mary, were living. Again his heart started to enlarge and he was ordered back to bed rest until it subsided.

In 1977, the couple and their 3-year-old son, Tony, moved to Greenville, Mercer County, Mrs. Reames' hometown. Tony, now 11, has a 7-year-old sister, Susan. Reames worked as an admissions counselor at Thiel College and enrolled as a graduate student at Edinboro University.

"Then things began happening," says Reames. "I went into congestive heart failure in 1978 and for the next two years I would have good days and bad. When I was able to, I'd go to school, but it happened less and less often. By December of 1980, I was so sick; that probably was the worst Christmas of my life.

"I went into the hospital again, and the doctors began to talk to me seriously of getting evaluated for a transplant. It had been mentioned before—even at the Air Force hospital in 1972, but wasn't recommended then because no one lived after the operation—but this was 'now.' It was almost like hearing it for the first time."

Reames was taken to Presbyterian-University Hospital in Pittsburgh for an evaluation in February of 1981. At the time he was suffering from pulmonary hypertension, having just recovered from a lung blood clot, and he was sent home to rest and recuperate. In April, he was evaluated again and OK'd. He went home to wait.

"I could only get out of bed one or two hours a day. Everything exhausted me. Even my mental capacities dwindled. I couldn't read or even follow the TV. I lost 50 pounds," says Reames, now a burly, Captain Kangaroo look-alike.

May 18, 1981, at 8 a.m., Reames received the call from Dr. Robert Hardesty. Could he get down to Pittsburgh by 2 p.m. since there was a possible donor? He could. He called his wife, a 5th-grade teacher at Greenville's Jamestown Elementary School, and she hurried home.

At 8:45 that evening, Reames went into surgery.

"I woke up approximately at 6:30 the morning of the 19th, and I didn't know it was over. I thought I had blinked or dozed off for a moment. But, as soon as I was more alert I noticed the changes. My feet were burning when I was used to being cold for nine years. The colors around me were more vivid and the sounds in the room much sharper. And for the first time in months I was hungry."

Reames did unusually well and spent less than four weeks in the hospital. At home, he gradually increased his activities until now, four years later, he has an enormously busy life. He commutes to Pittsburgh for a full-time doctoral program at Pitt, serves on the Greenville school board, and is active in his church and the American Council on Transplantation, a national organization.

In addition, he is the organizer with Mary Lou Michel of Presbyterian Hospital of TRIO (Transplant Recipients International Organization), a support group for recipients of all organ transplants. He is in touch with hundreds of those recipients in Western Pennsylvania. When possible, he makes it a point to get in touch with patients before the surgery. He did this for Bill Ferry of Mercer recently. And Ferry like others was buoyed when he saw how well Reames was doing.

"We really want to get the transplant people together," says Reames. "The idea is to provide the support that is really necessary. It's very terrifying when you are told

you need a transplant. You want to talk with someone who has been through it, not to a doctor, a nurse, a psychologist or a social worker. I had talked to Harry Hennon before my surgery and he was a big help.

"I constantly get calls from people wanting information. We are also very interested in spreading the word about the organ donor program."

COMMEMORATING JAMES GIBSON FOR HIS OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP IN SERVICE TO NEVADA

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deep respect and admiration to bring a great Nevadan to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

State senate minority leader, Jim Gibson, has been a leader in our fair State since he was first elected to the State assembly in 1959. His remarkable abilities as a statesman were soon recognized by the people of Nevada, and he was elected to the State senate. Due to his exceptional skills, Jim was elected in 1977 by his peers to the post of senate majority leader.

On Sunday, May 22 of this year, Senator Gibson will receive an honorary doctorate from my alma mater, the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. This recognition is richly deserved.

Jim's leadership in the community has won the respect and admiration of those who share his commitment to the people of Nevada. His service within his church is a shining example to all who commit themselves to the worship of God and service to mankind. In 1973, Jim was awarded the Distinguished Nevadan Award. His determined campaign for excellence in education is now being honored by the University of Nevada system.

For others, measures of success or failure are in terms of the here and now, but in the legacy of Jim Gibson will be remembered by Nevadans of this and future generations. His hard work and leadership in State government will not be forgotten.

Some people know Senator Jim Gibson as a church leader, and others know him as a powerful Nevada lawmaker. Many simply know Jim as a caring soul and a good neighbor. In my remarks to the House today, I know Jim as these things and more, Mr. Speaker. I know Jim as my friend.

NEW YORK TIMES CRITICIZES ATV SETTLEMENT

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, the Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC] and the Justice Department recently entered into a preliminary settlement with the all-terrain vehicle

[ATV] industry. Unfortunately, this settlement is woefully inadequate.

In particular, the settlement does not require the ATV manufacturers to offer refunds for consumers who previously bought the dangerously unstable three wheel ATV's—even though the manufacturers have stopped their sale and one manufacturer has described them as "more dangerous. Safety wise, three-wheelers are not good."

The following editorial in the New York Times points out the deficiencies in the settlement and calls for further action:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 15, 1988]

STEER AWAY FROM TRAGEDY

"Come ride with me," beckons an advertisement for all-terrain vehicles, "and I'll take you where you've never been before." Buyers of the balloon-tire buggies often don't realize where that might be. In the last five years more than 900 riders of all-terrain vehicles wound up dead, and another 330,000 wound up in the hospital. Almost half those killed were under the age of 16. The figures show why such vehicles ought to be tightly regulated.

Manufacturers of all-terrain vehicles, or ATV's, blame riders for the third of a million accidents that have occurred. But a study of three-wheel ATV's by the Consumer Product Safety Commission found that the design causes unpredictable roll-overs during ordinary maneuvers. Independent safety experts point out similar design problems in four-wheel models. They lack adequate suspension, and their high center of gravity and solid rear axle makes turning tricky.

After years of inaction, the Reagan Administration finally has sued ATV manufacturers—but for remedies that do little to avoid further tragedy and much to protect the industry from future liability. A proposed settlement forces the industry to provide training and warning programs for riders.

But it does not require the industry to correct the vehicles' instability, or to stop selling child-sized models, or to offer refunds for ATV's bought as a result of misleading advertising. Warnings could give manufacturers an advantage in future lawsuits. The agreement does halt retail sales of three-wheel models but the issue is academic. Production has been discontinued because they were unprofitable.

Federal timidity is inspiring Congress and state legislators. Urged on by concerned pediatricians and law enforcement groups, lawmakers have proposed tough regulations for ATV design and use along with repurchase programs for the most dangerous models. With more than two million ATV's in the hands of unlicensed drivers, and an average of 20 deaths and 7,000 injuries occurring each month, such measures cannot come too soon.

SOVIET MISTREATMENT OF ROALD (ALEC) ZELICHONOK

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of Congress the plight of Roald (Alec) Zelichonok and his wife

Galina Babrina, two of the many refuseniks still awaiting permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Alec Zelichonok first applied for permission to emigrate on April 10, 1978. He was refused permission on June 13, 1978 based on "regime considerations." Mr. Speaker, the regime consideration was the secrecy of Mr. Zelichonok's former job as a scientist at the military research institute. This was a job he had left in 1975.

Alec Zelichonok is a devoted Zionist whose main love is teaching Hebrew. He is one of the best known, and reputedly the most accomplished, teacher of Hebrew in Leningrad. His flat has often been raided by the KGB who have confiscated books by Saul Bellow, Eli Wiesel, Isaac Bashevis Singer, and Chaim Potok, along with Hebrew grammar books, Hebrew prayer books, Hebrew dictionaries, and Yiddish poetry—all presumably considered to be anti-Soviet material.

On June 11, 1985, Alec was taken from his apartment to police headquarters and charged with "defamation of the Soviet state and social system." The accusation was based mainly on letters he wrote to friends in the West which were intercepted by Soviet authorities. At his trial on August 8, 1985, he was sentenced to the maximum penalty for the charge, 3 years in labor camps. He was released from the labor camps in February 1987.

Although the Soviet authorities granted Alec an early release from the labor camps, they have not made life easy for him since his release. Alec has not been able to regain his old job or find a new one. Soviet authorities have forced him to continually move from city to city in search of work.

Since Mr. Zelichonok first applied for permission to emigrate, his health has deteriorated seriously. He currently suffers from advanced hypertension, and his blood pressure levels are extremely high—up to 240/140 mmHg. As a result of hypertension, which has been aggravated by a lack of proper medical attention, Alec Zelichonok, a talented electrical engineer, has difficulty concentrating and is experiencing loss of memory.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the United States and the Soviet Union appear to be moving into a new period of productive negotiations and cooperation. I hope that Soviet authorities recognize the importance the people of the United States place on human rights and will grant emigration visas to Alec Zelichonok and his wife, and all people who wish to live in peace and observe the religion of their choice in the country of their choice.

IT IS TIME TO FIX THE "NOTCH"

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, the Social Security "notch" problem is a high priority issue for millions of older Americans. Over the past

several years, we have been contacted by thousands of senior Nebraskans and Iowans calling for swift action to resolve the notch problem. Yesterday, an important step was taken toward resolving the Social Security notch issue—the Senate Special Committee on Aging held a hearing on the notch problem. Today, we are pleased to share with you our testimony to the Senate panel:

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE HAL DAUB AND THE HONORABLE TOM TAUKE

Congress should act to correct the Social Security "notch" inequity. The failure of Congress to address the "notch" issue has caused many senior citizens to lose faith in the Social Security system as there are expectations for fair and equitable treatment have been dashed.

The Social Security "notch" issue actually began with the passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1972. This legislation established annual cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) for retirement benefits. The 1972 computation method inadvertently provided for retirement benefits which were much higher than Congress intended. The 1972 amendments linked the COLA to changes in both annual wages and prices. Due to the double digit inflation of the 1970's, the first retirees to receive benefits under the 1972 formula received very large annual adjustments. These COLAs were so large that the Social Security Administration's (SSA) actuaries projected that many retirees would ultimately receive benefits that were higher than earnings.

Thus, in 1977, Congress addressed this problem by decoupling the computation method from the changes in annual wages and prices. The 1977 amendments provided for annual benefit adjustments that are based on changes in prices. Had the benefit formula not been modified, the solvency of the Social Security system would have been seriously jeopardized.

Decoupling benefits from wages produced a reduction in initial retirement benefits for the first workers who were affected by the 1977 amendments. Congress provided for a gradual phase-in to the new benefit formula in an effort to ensure that the first post-1977 benefits were not dramatically less than the pre-1977 benefits. Both a five year and ten year phase-in period were discussed during the debate on the 1977 amendments. Congress, and the President, agreed that a five year phase-in period was acceptable.

The phase-in period required a special benefit formula that would pay benefit amounts that were less than the old law, but more than the new law benefit calculation. The so-called transitional guarantee formula was supposed to ensure a gradual phase-in to the new 1977 formula.

There were two major problems with the 1977 amendments. First, Congress did not take steps to curb or slow the growth in the benefits of the retirees who retired under the 1972 amendments. Secondly, the transitional guarantee formula arbitrarily excluded post entitlement age (62) earning from the benefit calculation. Thus, the phase-in benefits were reduced, and old law benefits continued to rise sharply, which worsened the difference between the retirement benefits paid to older and young retirees.

As more workers retired, filed for benefits and compared Social Security checks with their older spouses, relatives and friends, the more obvious the disparity in benefits became. In fact, some new retirees wrote to Dear Abby to ask for advice on how to

remedy this situation. And with that the Social Security "notch" issue and the "notch baby" movement were born.

By 1985, the "notch" issue remained unresolved and the facts remained unclear. We introduced legislation to direct the Social Security Disability Advisory Council to examine the effect of the 1977 amendments on "notch babies."

This legislation was the first and only bill to be considered by the Congress. Senator GRASSLEY successfully amended the budget reconciliation bill of 1985. Unfortunately, the amendment was thrown out of the final reconciliation conference bill. We are certain that had our bill been enacted in 1985, the "notch" problem would have been addressed by the Congress.

Last April the House Social Security Subcommittee directed the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct a thorough study of the "notch." By providing a sound and needed data base, the GAO study can go a long way toward educating the public and Congress and providing for a reasoned debate on the "notch."

However, we are still eagerly awaiting the GAO study and debate is raging about the relative merit and risk of addressing the "notch" inequity.

The "notch" is an issue of fairness and equity and has certainly harmed public confidence in the system. We believe that the facts are clear. It is time to resolve this important issue.

Several bills have been introduced to address the "notch" problem. Some "notch" bills propose to return to the old, flawed 1972 formula. Others would lengthen the phase-in period and "notch" more retirees. Our bill is based on congressional intent. The transitional guarantee formula reduces benefits incorrectly and must be modified.

We have introduced "The Notch Baby Act of 1987" (H.R. 1721) which is responsive to the needs of the over 7 million "notch babies."

"The Notch Baby Act of 1987" will allow Social Security beneficiaries born in the years 1917-21 to become eligible for a new alternative transitional computation method, which would affect benefits for months after December 1987.

This new alternative computation would guarantee a benefit of no less than the worker's benefit based upon new law wage-indexing procedures—that is, the average indexed monthly earnings or AIME, benefit—plus a declining percentage of the difference between, first, the benefit which would have resulted if the pre-1977 law had remained in effect, but modified to include only the 3 years of earnings after the year of attainment of age 61, and second, the law (AIME) benefit.

This formula allows for a phase in of the new benefit computation law created by the 1977 Social Security amendments that is uniform and follows congressional intent relative to the 1977 law. And we want to emphasize that the declining percentages used in the formula are a function of providing a uniform phase-in; they are not indicative of the difference between old law and new law.

Individuals born before 1917 are receiving benefits under a different formula-initiated in 1972—that erroneously results in their receiving dual compensation for inflation increases. Had the 1972 formula been maintained, the Social Security system would have gone bankrupt. The 1977 Social Security amendments bill, which affects everyone born after 1916, restored the system to solvency.

In order to protect benefits of people already receiving or about to receive Social Security, the 1977 amendments did not change the computation rules for anyone reaching age 62 before 1979. Further, so as to gradually phase-in the benefit change, individuals becoming eligible for retirement benefits by reaching age 62 in 1979-83 were allowed to compute their benefits under new rules or under the old rules with some limitations, whichever would result in higher benefits. The modified old law formula is called the transitional guarantee and is available to all individuals born from 1917 to 1921.

Despite these efforts to provide a fair phase-in in the necessary 1977 law, many individuals born in the years 1917 to 1921 find that their benefits are much lower than people with identical work histories born in 1916 and earlier. To a large degree, this is evident because those people born before 1917 were able to take advantage of the unexpected high inflation years of 1978 to 1981 in their benefit calculations.

H.R. 1721 addresses the unanticipated disparities created by the 1977 law by allowing "notch babies" to calculate earnings after age 61 on par with those individuals born before 1917 and providing a percentage of the difference between old law and new law. We believe that this bill, which costs \$24.3 billion from 1988-1996—an average of \$2.6 billion per year—is a reasonable and responsible approach to resolving the "notch" problem.

Through legislation such as H.R. 1721 and a substantive congressional effort, faith in the Social Security system will be restored and the "notch" will be addressed. The time to act is now.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID GAINES, FOUNDER OF THE MONO LAKE COMMITTEE

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I pay tribute today to David Gaines of Lee Vining, CA who was the founder of the Mono Lake Committee. On January 11, 1988, David Gaines lost his life in a tragic automobile accident. His family, his community, and his friends mourn our loss and honor his memory for his contribution to our spiritual and natural well-being.

David Gaines was born on December 30, 1947, in Los Angeles, CA. Early in life he became interested in bird sightings and published them in scientific journals. In 1973 he received a master's degree in ecology from the University of California at Davis and went on to conduct research for the California Department of Fish and Game, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, and the Nature Conservancy. David taught biology and ecology for the College of the Redwoods and the University of California at Davis and was the author of "The Birds of the Yosemite Sierra."

Of greatest significance, however, was David Gaines' work to preserve Mono Lake, the jewel of the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains. As a teenager David first saw Mono Lake from Mt. Dana peak on the eastern

border of Yosemite National Park. In 1976, David organized and conducted the first in-depth studies of Mono Lake which verified the lake's exceptional biological and scientific values. In 1978 Gaines joined with other biologists and concerned individuals to form the Mono Lake Committee, a citizens group which has educated the people of California and the Nation about this wondrous place and the threats to its beauty and wildlife by diversions of water south to Los Angeles.

I came to know David through his efforts to save Mono Lake. He was a man who lived his life by the lake and worked tirelessly to save this special place for all of us and for future generations to come. His cause became our cause—to save an ancient lake. In testimony before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, David spoke of Mono Lake with these words: "For over 20 years I have been entranced, amazed, and inspired by Mono Lake's mysterious haunting beauty. It has no rival anywhere else on earth."

The legacy of David Gaines is life for Mono Lake.

REFLECTIONS ON UNITED STATES-TAIWAN RELATIONS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, although it has been some time since the United States has had formal diplomatic relations with the Government of Taiwan (Republic of China), our countries continue to maintain a unique friendship. Despite trade pressures in particular, Taiwan stands out among our East Asian neighbors in its desire and commitment to improving both itself and its standing in the global community.

In this spirit, I am pleased to share with my colleagues the attached article written by Frederick Chien, Ph.D., representative of the Government of Taiwan in the United States. Dr. Chien's article, which was translated by Nathan Mao, P.D., Professor of English at Shippensburg University in Pennsylvania, originally appeared last December in the Central Daily News of Taipei. Dr. Chien offers his personal perspective and insight into the continually evolving relationship between Washington and Taipei.

(Dr. Chien's article follows:)

PERSEVERANCE: A MESSAGE FOR THE YOUNG

(By Representative Fred Chien)

Wang Yang-ming, a Ming dynasty sage, said, "Perseverance is key to work." His words are simple but profound in meaning. In the last few years I have deeply felt the wisdom embedded in his saying and I wish to share my experiences with my young friends.

It has been four years and ten months since my appointment in January, 1983, to Washington as Representative of the Co-ordination Council for North American Affairs. Prior to 1983, there had been several years during which the relationship between the Republic of China and the United States was in an extremely difficult stage. My countrymen were severely affected psy-

chologically; my colleagues and I in the Foreign Service were on the front lines directly facing diplomatic setbacks. During many critical moments, we sensed our young friends' deep concern and interest in their country. I was particularly moved when I witnessed the ardent desire and eagerness of many young people to offer their services to their country, especially those who were still in school. Their heartfelt desire to serve fastened my heartstrings. Many evenings, after a full day of negotiations, I felt physically and mentally exhausted, but whenever I saw the images of young men and women, earnest and eager to help, I realized that my countrymen had high expectations of me, a member of the Foreign Service. A gush of fresh energy surged and changed my body, enabling me to return to work.

Before leaving Taipei, I was aware of my countrymen's high expectations. But as I reviewed the past and looked towards the future, I felt overwhelmed. At that time I declared in all honesty that I was not God but human, as I asked for support and strength from my countrymen. I must admit, with due gratitude, that ever since I came to Washington I have received lots of encouragement from my countrymen both at home and from those overseas. Their continuous support, flowing to me through different tangible and intangible channels, refreshed me from head to toe.

Indeed I was really a novice in Washington, a city where it was known to be difficult to make friends. Although I had been in the Foreign Service for many years and had many friends in Washington, I felt inexperienced in Washington's social circles. I was scared and yet pleased in my role as Republic of China's Washington Representative.

Because of my country's special status in the United States, we had no idea as to what we could do or could not do and whether we should have a high or low profile. On the other hand, all those official functions with their built-in protocol niceties did not affect us. Just like the Bible says, one door is closed by God, yet another and still another door is open. Although I do not have an official title, I was spurred by a daring frame of mind characteristic of my younger days. With the full cooperation of everyone, my colleagues and I took the initiative to make friends, slowly and assiduously building our base.

From that time on, I became more and more willing to accept the challenges of my work. I not only learned that an individual's or a group's ability to face adversities becomes stronger through perseverance, I also learned that our country is full of vitality. Despite repeated tribulations and setbacks, we conquered one difficulty after another and emerged triumphant in a totally new image when all sectors of our society worked as one cohesive unit.

To faithfully relay Republic of China's developments in the last four years and ten months I left Washington for out-of-town speaking engagements to different groups and organizations at least forty-five to fifty times a year, not counting informal sessions where I made impromptu remarks. All in all, I have only one objective: to deepen the U.S. public's understanding of our country and to strengthen their friendship for us. Every time I give a speech I use the latest figures and facts, revealing what is progressive, open and new in our society. I fully understand that our figures of prosperity, our democratic growth, our increasing confi-

dence and our growing strength are all attributable to our countrymen's hard work, the application of their intelligence and their cooperation with one another. As a messenger for my countrymen I feel encouraged and inspired. It's this gush of youthful strength which enables all my colleagues at the Coordination Council, trying their utmost, to negotiate with U.S. diplomats or any other persons in an effort to achieve fair treatment while maintaining their dignity.

Personally I must confess it is hard for me to be satisfied with myself. In fact, I was a shy youngster and physically uncoordinated. In senior high school a schoolmate tripped and broke my heel while we were playing ball. Even now I can't say I like social functions that much. But for the sake of my work, I try my best to adjust myself. Maybe "to adjust" is not an appropriate expression, because my work today is to adjust myself to the ever-changing situations and enable my audiences to quickly catch my message. When I first arrived in Washington, it was very easy to run into friends who had preconceived ideas about us. I felt it was important to understand why "so-and-so" felt the way he did towards us. Was it because of his personal views, his personal experience, his lack of adequate information or for some other reasons? If his biases could be overcome, efforts would be made immediately. If his views were too deep-seated, I would treat him with sincerity and hope to explain to him later with more facts. Under the rubric of patience, respect and sincerity, my colleagues and I at the Coordination Council complemented one another, helping the U.S. Government officials and the general public to have an even greater understanding and respect for what's been going on at home.

In recent months, major U.S. newspapers, whether conservative or liberal ones like the Washington Post and the New York Times, have repeatedly extolled our accomplishments in their editorials and op-ed columns. This makes me realize that because our country is moving in the right direction, has flexible and workable policies and because our efforts have been made apparent with facts, the world is becoming more respectful of us and our international status. This recognition has come about only after repeated experiences of being frustrated, humiliated and tested.

What I have said are personal experiences and feelings. It's not anything deep and profound. There's no key to success. I feel that the young today are growing up in comfort and prosperity. But in truth all comfort and prosperity have come about after many others have sweated, bled, and have met with many failures. In the future we will face many types of storms and our difficulties will not be any less than those before. My young friends, if you can consider your personal experiences, societal adversities and your country's diplomatic reverses as object lessons in learning perseverance you will then become stronger as you meet unpleasantness yourself. With an optimistic spirit and a perseverant attitude, you will be more fully prepared to accept all types of challenges. I believe every type of difficulty would only ennoble our situation, earning us even greater respect for our integrity and enhancing our country's international standing.

TRIBUTE TO HERMAN WESTFALL

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the retirement of Herman Westfall, an outstanding chief financial officer for the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. A first-rate administrator, Mr. Westfall has been instrumental in the school's development and rapid growth.

In 1962 Mr. Westfall came to Las Vegas as the new assistant business manager for, at that time, the southern regional division of the University of Nevada. As he watched a campus comprised of a handful of buildings, a student body of 1,059, and a faculty of 50 grow to become a major university with 25 buildings, a student population of over 13,000, and a faculty of more than 400 members, Mr. Westfall's responsibilities have increased. As business manager he did the work of purchasing, personnel, and the business office. Later on Mr. Westfall assumed the responsibility of the physical plant, which had been previously run from Reno. It was not long before the university became a full-fledged business operation, with their own issued checks and bank account. In 1968 Mr. Westfall was named liaison to the State public works board and began supervising the construction of campus buildings.

Mr. Speaker, what this individual has accomplished for the academic environment in Nevada is an effort that we can all admire. Education is an issue that is vital to our Nation as a whole. It is my pleasure to call this unique and professional service to the attention of my colleagues. The work of Mr. Westfall will long be engraved upon the minds of future generations of leaders in Nevada and for our Nation.

HON. DAN DANIELS

SPEECH OF

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 16, 1988

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in the House in mourning the death of our colleague DAN DANIELS. He was a man we all admired—a man who set personal and professional standards we all strive to emulate.

DAN and I came to the House of Representatives about the same time. We shared many of the same philosophical views of how to best serve our district and our country. He was deeply committed to reflecting the views of the people who elected him to serve in the Congress.

In doing that, DAN DANIELS conducted himself with integrity and dignity at all times. He was a man of his word and a man whose opinions were highly respected. He never failed to provide me with well reasoned and candid counsel on issues of mutual concern.

I also came to respect DAN DANIELS as a man of firm principles and high values. Through our mutual participation in the weekly meetings of the Congressional Prayer Breakfast, I came to appreciate DAN's deeply held spiritual values. I am certain that it was those values that formed the foundation upon which he lived his life.

There are many words of praise heaped upon Members of Congress. In my mind, there are none more eloquent to describe DAN DANIELS than to simply say that he was a good man who served his people with distinction. We shall all miss him greatly.

GOOD WORK

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, one normally has difficulty in finding anything good to say about a bank closing. But, as in all things, there are exceptions. It is with real pleasure, and yes, with relief, that such is the case involving the White Cloud First State Bank in our Ninth Congressional District of Michigan.

In a word, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation along with a number of other organizations and individuals accomplished a masterful achievement in turning a potential personal disaster into barely a minor, if that, inconvenience.

I especially want to commend L. William Seidman, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC], for the work of his agency and his fine staff. It is rare indeed that one can point with such pride to the favorable editorial received by the FDIC as featured in the February 18 edition of the Muskegon Chronicle. It is praise richly deserved and earned by Bill Seidman and his FDIC team. My congratulations to them. I am glad to bring this to the attention of my colleagues.

I would like to mention, in addition, a number of others on the local scene in White Cloud who labored to keep an institution functioning in the county seat of Newaygo. Many, many were involved though, as the editorial mentioned, the key player was the FDIC.

But, I do want to mention one individual, Richard Schanze, president of People's State Bank of St. Joseph. Mr. Schanze's bank has taken over the White Cloud bank and it already has been reopened and it is in complete operation. Mr. Schanze literally walked the streets of the White Cloud community to assure depositors of the continuity of banking operations. That was a very nice, personal touch.

At this time, permit me to include the editorial mentioned previously.

[From the Muskegon Chronicle, Feb. 18, 1988]

DECISIVE ACTION SAVED THE DAY AT WHITE CLOUD BANK

As anyone who lived through the Great Depression knows, there are few things more horrifying than a bank failure.

Thousands of Americans still remember those dark years, when banks failed by the hundreds, and millions of dollars in deposi-

tor accounts were lost forever. During the early 1930s, even a rumor of trouble was enough to cause a run on the bank. Such panics were so prevalent that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt tried to calm the nation by remarking that, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself."

Last week, the 7,900 depositors at The First State Bank in White Cloud must have experienced some feelings similar to those of Americans some five decades ago. Their bank was ordered closed after examiners had uncovered evidence of unsafe lending practices. A parallel investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation reportedly included looking into possible fraud at the bank since late last fall.

But unlike the tragic stories of the Depression, this one had a reasonably happy ending, thanks to the quick and decisive action taken by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by state officials and by representatives of the People's State Bank of St. Joseph, which took over the White Cloud institution and reopened it Monday.

The key player, of course, was the FDIC. Established in 1933 at the height of the Depression, the FDIC was set up by Congress and the Roosevelt administration as a safeguard against those panicky runs on banks. Today, the FDIC insures nearly 15,000 commercial banks and savings institutions, guaranteeing depositor accounts up to \$100,000.

But depositor insurance is only one of its functions.

The examination of the White Cloud bank was performed by FDIC auditors, who uncovered many of the lending irregularities which led to last week's closing. Such unpleasant investigations are necessary if faith in America's strong banking system is to be maintained.

First State Bank wasn't the first Michigan bank to fail, and it may not be the last. Bank failures, unfortunately, have not been rare, especially in recent years.

It's important to emphasize, however, that every single depositor in FDIC-insured banks got his or her money back up to the \$100,000 limit. Those depositors in White Cloud may have been puzzled, angry or even upset by what happened. But there was no panic. That's because government came down hard when it had to, and acted decisively at a critical moment.

There are times when government plays a legitimate and vital role in the private sector and in the lives of the people. Last week in White Cloud was one of those times.

REMOVING THE BURDEN OF THE NATION'S DEBT FROM THE BACKS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing three important bills to help keep the improving farm economy on the road to recovery. Each serves the common goal of removing needless tax burdens from the backs of the nation's farmers and their families, which have been forced upon them by recent unfair changes in the tax laws.

FIXING THE FUEL TAX

The first of these desperately needed initiatives would put a stop to farmers giving the U.S. Treasury an interest free loan for up to one full year. If someone were to ask me how the Congress could make life even more difficult for the farmer, the answer would have to be make them pay a tax that they don't even owe. And, if we wanted to add insult to injury, we could complicate the procedure for filing for their refund, and allow them to file only after they have paid a large enough amount to keep the federal government's bookkeeping costs down.

Under current law, farmers are exempt from paying the 15-cent-per-gallon highway tax on gasoline and diesel fuel used on the farm. However, because the 1986 Tax Reform Act changed the point of tax collection up the line closer to the refinery and away from the farm, farmers now have to prepay the highway tax on their gasoline purchases. Farmers can file for refunds, but only after they have prepaid substantial sums of money they do not even owe.

Then, as if to try to make a bad policy worse, the Congress passed the budget reconciliation bill last December and added diesel fuel to this unfair mechanism. Now, beginning on April 1, farmers will have to prepay the 15-cent-per-gallon highway tax on diesel fuels for, and let me remind my colleagues once again, taxes they have no obligation to pay. Like the gasoline precedent, they must pay a tax, and then file for a refund, either at the end of the year or when they prepay more than \$1,000.

They cannot file for an exemption from paying this tax like state and local governments can, like rail companies can, or like school districts can. However, this legislation will make it possible for farmers to join the group of those who are exempt from paying this tax and can file with the IRS for a one-time exemption from prepaying this tax. It is very similar to another legislative initiative before this body that would allow construction contractors to file for the same exemption.

What does this legislation mean to farm families in my State? It means that Michigan farmers would not have to pay \$3,146,400 more on their corn production this year. It means that farmers across this Nation will not have to pay a total of \$400 million. That is \$400 million less, along with a huge but not precisely quantifiable savings in bookkeeping and administrative nuisance for already overburdened farmers.

If this is not changed, most of the money that farmers will have to pay to the IRS will be money that farmers would otherwise use to plant their crops. Because it is money that will be refunded to them only after the year has ended and the damage is done, the current arrangement amounts to farmers giving the Federal Government an interest-free loan. A loan that many farmers will have to borrow for to afford. A loan which is unfair, and is the worst nightmare for already overburdened farmers and their families.

My bill would remove this exemption, and still protect against any possibility of noncompliance or fraud, which is the only justification for this change. Further, it eliminates a lot of red tape, and, in the words of one farmer from

my district, "All the costs that are involved in refunding money that was theirs to begin with."

BRINGING BACK WORKABLE CAPITALIZATION PROCEDURES

My second bill reverses a rule change made by the 1986 Tax Reform Act that obviously was conceived by someone far removed from the realities of agriculture. The House already recognized the importance of what this bill would accomplish by passing the language in my bill as part of H.R. 3545. Unfortunately for farmers, the Senate later removed that provision.

If passed into law, my bill would reverse the new and burdensome capitalization procedures for animals and plants, to the method used before the tax reform bill. This year, as farmers file their income taxes, they are finding a totally unacceptable requirement to either: First, allocate the costs involved in raising replacement calves and orchard trees to each calf and each acre of orchard; or second, change their entire depreciation schedule to a long and very expensive, straight-line basis.

Depreciation is important to the American farmer's survival. In fact it is often said that farmers "live-off" of their depreciation. The new tax law almost invariably forces farmers to unjustifiably reduce their annual depreciation. By requiring them to accumulate thousands of dollars of nondeductible costs or keep impossible records on individual animals and trees, we are doing both farmers and consumers a grave disservice, and are perhaps driving yet another nail into the coffin of the family farm.

This is a second example of the Government forcing the weight of our Nation's deficit upon the backs of our farmers, by robbing them of their ability to manage the value of their assets. The Uniform Capitalization of Preproductive Expenses, passed by the 1986 Tax Reform Act means increases of \$400 per dairy heifer and at least \$2,000 per acre in expenses of orchards. Expenses that result in more money going to the Government while farm families carry these costs for 2 to 5 years before they can begin to depreciate their replacement animals and trees. This second bill, the Repeal of Application of Uniform Capitalization Rules to Farming Businesses, means relief of this unfair taxation.

RESTORING INCOME AVERAGING FOR FARMERS

Finally, the third bill in my package of tax relief for farmers is a bill to reinstate the Income Averaging Rule For Qualified Farmers. I know from first-hand experience how farmers can make nearly nothing in consecutive years—due to uncontrollable elements like mother nature and market conditions, and then have a season of good fortune, only to be saddled with high, even excessive taxes.

In Michigan, my entire congressional district, along with much of the rest of the State, has been declared an agricultural disaster area for 2 consecutive years. While these farmers may not pay high taxes, they still must pay their lenders, which often means refinancing and extending debts, in hopes of a better crop year. Since 1970, farmers oftentimes have been able to make up for at least part of their

occasional uncontrollable losses with a more profitable year.

Today, the 1986 Tax Reform Act has stolen this option from American farmers and their families. Make no mistake, farmers want to pay their fair share of taxes. However, income averaging allows them to smooth out the inevitable, sometimes damaging swings that occur in farmers' income. It recognizes the special conditions and circumstances of running a farm business and gives farmers the kind of fair shake in our tax laws that I know all of my colleagues would like them to have.

Finally, I want to conclude by once again asking my colleagues to support these important bills. We all know how farming is one of the most difficult ways of life. All Members have seen or heard the stories of the trouble in rural America. I hope we will take action and pass these important initiatives to provide farmers and their families with much-needed relief from paying taxes they do not owe, and needless bookkeeping requirements.

Now is not the time to be putting obstacles in the way of the recovery in rural America. My bills are an opportunity for all my colleagues to do something important to assist farmers, who after all, are the backbone of our Nation. I hope all my colleagues will work with me to pass these bills into law.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH—A TIME TO HONOR

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 17, 1988

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in honor of Black History Month, and the contribution of a great West Virginian to American history.

The gentleman I would like to recognize is Carter G. Woodson, who is known as the "Father of Black History." Born in Buckingham County, VA, in 1875, Woodson's family moved to Huntington, WV, in 1893. In 1896, Woodson graduated from Huntington's Douglass High School and attended Berea College in Kentucky, studying to be a teacher. After working in the coal mines and teaching school for 2 years in Fayette County, WV, Woodson returned to his high school alma mater and served as principal from 1900 to 1903.

In 1912, Woodson became the second black to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University. He later studied at the Sorbonne in Paris, served as dean of the School of Liberal Arts at Howard University and from 1920 to 1922, was dean of West Virginia Collegiate Institute, presently known as West Virginia State College.

Woodson retired from the academic circles in 1922 in order to devote his time and skills to the study and promotion of Afro-American history. Without his efforts, much of black America's history may have been lost and we, as a society, would have suffered.

Efforts are underway in Woodson's hometown of Huntington, which is in my congressional district, to erect a life-size statue in his

likeness and establish a Black History Scholarship Endowment at Marshall University.

Carter G. Woodson is just one of many black Americans honored each year during Black History Month. George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, Jackie Robinson, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ron McNair are to be saluted for proving in their lives that success can be colorblind and can be achieved through dedication and hard work.

However, the road to success is not always paved smoothly for black Americans. The ugly monster of bigotry and hatred is unfortunately raising its head again in many parts of our Nation.

The authors of the Declaration of Independence held it to be true that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. * * * In order to live up to that statement, we must respect the many diverse components of American society that created the enormous 'melting pot' in which we live.

We need to observe black history not just because it is black, but in order to get a true understanding of our Nation's heritage. It can help put aside the many erroneous myths and show people that Martin Luther King, Jr., was a great humanitarian, Crispus Attucks was a Revolutionary War hero and Doug Williams is a good quarterback.

Black History Month is a time to learn about the accomplishments and feats that were deleted from our history books for one reason—the participants were black. It is a time to reflect on the good and bad of yesterday and at the same time look ahead to a brighter tomorrow.

COMISION FEMENIL DE LOS ANGELES SALUTES LATINA ARTISTS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Comision Femenil de Los Angeles for their "Salute to Latina Artists." On Saturday, March 5, 1988, the Comision will honor three special Latina artists at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel.

As the founding chapter of Comision Femenil Mexicana Nacional, Inc., the Los Angeles chapter's major goals are to provide a forum where Latinas can exercise leadership; promote solutions to problems confronting Latinas and their families; and provide a voice for the needs of Latinas and actively assist in the development of their full potential. In accordance with their mission, Comision Femenil presents its 1988 honorees:

Esperanza Martinez began painting when she was 3 years old and began her formal training when she was only 7. At the age of 13 she painted a mural on the wall of her school. The school was later demolished but the wall with her mural was left standing in her honor. During her high school years her classmates would say that, "She'd rather paint than eat."

For many years she has journeyed throughout Mexico, visiting small villages and tribes of

Indians that few people ever have the opportunity to see. She has captured the colorful and picturesque spirit of every region of Mexico, from major city to remote hamlet. Educated at Mexico City's renowned school of art, the Academia de San Carlos, Esperanza faithfully records the rich heritage of Mexico, including unusual costumes and traditions.

Esperanza is well known by Southern California art patrons. For over 20 years her work has been exhibited in numerous galleries including the Upstairs Gallery, the Art House Gallery, Delphi Galleries, the Gallery Unlimited, the Pomeroy Art Gallery, and the galleries of Howard E. Morseburg, Jane Freeman, and Carl Frye, plus numerous private collections. The quality of her work places Esperanza on a plateau with the top painters of California today.

Judith F. Baca is a muralist, artistic director and founder of the Social and Public Arts Resource Center [SPARC] in Venice, CA. A veteran in the art of painting murals, she initiated the Los Angeles Citywide Mural Project in 1974 where she was responsible for organizing and painting more than 150 murals around the city.

As a muralist, she is "committed to a process which brings community and art together for the creation of an art product." Nowhere is this more obvious than in the half-mile long "History of California Mural," affectionately dubbed "The Great Wall of L.A." by the media. As artistic director, Ms. Baca acted as primary designer and coordinated the efforts of 18 historians, 40 artists, and over 200 youth who participated in its production. Painted over five summers, the mural emphasizes the contributions of various ethnic groups to California's history and is a part of the ongoing programs at SPARC.

Ms. Baca's work has been exhibited nationally and internationally, published in numerous periodicals and journals, and documented in several forms. She has received awards and recognition for her work from community groups, the State assembly, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Los Angeles mayor, Tom Bradley. She served as a member of the NEA Task Force of Hispanic Arts and holds a master of arts degree from California State University, Northridge.

Barbara Carrasco is a California-born artist who has painted murals in Soviet Armenia, Nicaragua, and Los Angeles. She has produced large mural banners for the United Farm Workers Union, traveled to Mexico to visit Anjelica Arenal, widow of David Siquieros, and is due back to the Soviet Union this year to work on another cooperative mural project with Soviet artists and children.

Another facet of Carrasco's artistic personality are her miniatures. These are tiny pictures she makes at home. Titled "Rest in. * * * 12 Pieces," they are 6-inch by 2-inch colored ballpoint pen drawings set in little coffin-shaped mats. Each drawing represents a personality type or an immediately identifiable social stratum of contemporary society.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in this tribute honoring the creative and varied work of these three talented Latina artists. I also ask my fellow Members to commend the Comision Femenil de Los Angeles

for their dedicated and untiring efforts on behalf of Hispanic women.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, in 1980, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, commonly known as the Nongame Act, was enacted by Congress. The act is primarily designed to promote the conservation of fish and wildlife species which are not normally subject to harvest by sportsmen or for commercial purposes. A central feature of the act is a Federal matching grant program to assist the States in the development, revision, and implementation of comprehensive conservation plans for fish and wildlife. For approximately 50 years, fish and wildlife species have greatly benefited from Federal funding programs such as the Pittman-Robertson and Dignell-Johnson, now commonly referred to as the Wallop-Breaux Program.

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act has the ability of providing funds for fish and wildlife species that provide recreational benefits to over 90 million people each year. While funds for game and sport fish programs come from user fees paid by sportsmen to support improvements to fish and game conservation and management efforts, matching funds for nongame conservation under the existing act would come from general appropriations.

In view of the fact that the act has never received an appropriation, the desirability of exploring alternative funding sources is apparent and will be a key portion of our reauthorization hearings. In the absence of Federal dollars, many States have developed their own source of funding through such mechanisms as State income tax checkoff programs, nongame conservation stamps, and wildlife art sales—all providing funds to carry out nongame programs in that State.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the upcoming hearings on reauthorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 and will be joining my colleagues on the subcommittee in reviewing alternative funding sources for the act.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY POLICY COOPERATION

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, an interesting article appeared in Tuesday's Wall Street Journal which discusses the need for a reevaluation of world monetary policy.

M. Edouard Balladur, Finance Minister of France, presents several proposals to rectify the volatile fluctuations in international exchange rates. Although I feel that a number of M. Balladur's suggestions are perhaps impractical or unrealistic, I nonetheless share his view

that the world's economic powers must engage in a greater spirit of cooperation.

I urge my colleagues to read M. Balladur's article. In an increasingly global economy, we must recognize the growing need for a coherent and mutually beneficial monetary policy to ensure a stable and prosperous future for all nations.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 23, 1988]

REBUILDING AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

(By Edouard Balladur)

Since the 1960's the world's industrialized countries have gradually abandoned the discipline of stable exchange rates based on the gold-exchange standard in favor of floating exchange rates.

That system has been a failure, proving devoid of discipline or constraints, much too tolerant of poorly managed economies and ultimately harmful for the world economy. Floating exchange rates are probably one of the essential causes of the economic disorders of the past 15 years: variations in the price of oil and raw materials, trade imbalances, financial anarchy brought about by international speculative capital flows, indebtedness.

The merits attributed to floating exchange rates in the early 1970s have not been borne out:

When they were introduced, it was said that balance-of-payments adjustments would be facilitated, but not only have imbalances not disappeared, they have become worse.

It was thought that speculation would be curtailed. On the contrary, never has it assumed such proportions nor had such destabilizing effects.

It was believed that market forces, at last left to their own devices, would determine the correct exchange-rate balance. But never have imbalances been so great, nor fluctuations so wide and erratic and so little justified by economic fundamentals.

It was hoped that autonomy in economic and monetary policy would be preserved, allowing each country free choice of its monetary policy and rate of inflation. Facts have cruelly belied this illusion.

Those countries with primary responsibility for the world economy now recognize the need for international cooperation. Last year's Louvre Agreements marked the end of the floating-exchange-rate system. Concluded a year ago this week by the U.S., Japan, France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and Italy, they contain two complementary aspects: coordination of economic policy and more stable exchange rates.

The seven signatories have agreed to policies aimed at reducing their internal and external imbalances. Thus they are making a contribution to stabilizing their exchange relations, jeopardized by the highly excessive deficits and surpluses that have developed in recent years. Moreover, they are ready, if need be, to intervene on exchange markets.

Over the past year the Louvre Agreements have been reconfirmed and adjusted as required by economic and market developments. On Dec. 23, the seven signatories published a joint declaration and agreed upon secret exchange causes. This declaration is really a second Louvre Agreement, occurring after the autumn's financial upheavals and containing the measures adopted in response. Economic policy commitments have been adapted and strengthened, including those of central banks.

With Louvre Agreements 1 and 2, the seven major industrialized countries have shown they agree on the collective management of exchange rates and coordination of their economic policies—in the absence of a true international monetary system. It is thanks to this spirit of responsibility and cooperation that it was possible to overcome the recent financial crisis, the most serious since World War II. This represents major progress compared with the situation prevailing two years ago.

Thus, a first milestone has been reached on the road to rebuilding an international monetary order, though it rests on the will and ability of governments to impose self-discipline. Beyond this stage, how might one envisage a true international monetary system with a standard unit of value, automatic mechanisms and sanctions that would be beyond the control of the countries involved? The time is ripe for dispassionate consideration of this issue, since inflation has receded and the Louvre Agreements are working well.

There are three possible approaches. Each has advantages and disadvantages, among which hard choices must be made.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The first approach is a system based on international cooperation building on and strengthening the spirit of the Louvre Agreements.

Their enforcement requires close surveillance of each of the major economies on the basis of such economic indicators as growth rates, fiscal balance, balance of payments, interest rates and exchange rates. This surveillance already is being established gradually.

It would be conceivable to perfect the Louvre Agreements by strengthening economic coordination, in budgetary matters, for example, by strengthening cooperation among central banks (particularly on interest rates) and if need be by publicly announcing ranges for exchange-rate fluctuations. I shall not dwell on the advisability of such measures.

A problem arises, however, in trying to perfect the decision-making mechanism.

The ultimate effectiveness of a system based on international economic cooperation such as the Louvre Agreements rests on the willingness of the participating countries to agree. Would they be prepared to sacrifice some measure of national sovereignty?

How can one build a system of automatic mechanisms and sanctions, the enforcement of which would be beyond the control of individual governments? There is no doubt that while the Louvre system represents major progress over the anarchy of floating exchange rates, it does not constitute a true international monetary system.

A WORLD EMS

The second possible approach is to build an exchange mechanism similar to the European Monetary System. The EMS, created in 1979, was Europe's response to international monetary disorders and was designed to provide protection for intra-European trade. It offers an illustration of automatic mechanisms and sanctions that could be restored at a world level.

The first feature of an EMS-style world monetary system is a monetary reference unit.

The monetary reference unit of the EMS is the European Currency Unit, or ECU, a weighted average of European currencies in relation to which all EMS currencies are de-

financed. Similarly, a world EMS would need a basket of international currencies to serve as the standard for the new system. This is not a new idea. The Special Drawing Right, or SDR, which was defined in 1974 as a "basket of international currencies" would work well as a world monetary reference unit. The ECU currently contains five currencies: the dollar, yen, pound, mark and franc.

(It should be pointed out that, as in the EMS, a world monetary reference unit would not be used as the main reserve and settlement instrument; national currencies would retain their international role in those respects.)

The second feature of an EMS-style world monetary system is an automatic mechanism:

In the EMS, each country is required to adhere to margins of fluctuation established around the "central" rates defined for each currency. The same would need to apply to a world EMS. Each central bank would have to be ready to intervene on exchange markets to ensure that its currency did not exceed its limits vis-a-vis another currency. This also is not a new idea. The Bretton Woods system included such intervention obligations.

The third feature of an EMS-style world monetary system is sanctions.

Each central bank, under the obligation to intervene to maintain the value of its currency, would thus be made to spend its reserve assets or to borrow from its partners predetermined amounts in their currencies if its own currency were subjected to downward pressure. The lowering of exchange reserves would in and of itself be a form of sanction.

Moreover, if a parity realignment were required, it could be made only by mutual consent and after examining the economic policies followed by all. This could be done under the aegis of, for example, the International Monetary Fund. Devaluation or revaluation of a currency could not be made unilaterally. Monetary and economic adjustments would go hand in hand.

Again, there is nothing new about such sanctions in the world monetary system. The Bretton Woods agreements restricted each country's leeway to modify its par value and required IMF authorization for realignments exceeding certain limits.

The advantages of an EMS-style world monetary system in which a world currency made up of a basket of currencies would be the reference monetary unit instead of the dollar would be substantial when compared with those of the Louvre system. A monetary unit with universal scope would give the system the beginnings of a standard, which does not exist in the Louvre framework. The automatic mechanisms and the sanctions would be both known to all and institutionalized, whereas the Louvre Agreements rest on constant reappraisal of the "meeting of the wills" of the major countries.

Such a system would not, however, be flawless.

First of all, it would not provide built-in guarantees against an inflationary drift of all the currencies. Second, it probably would contain asymmetries similar to those of the Bretton Woods system since a national currency could continue to play a dominant role both as a reserve and a settlement instrument.

In all, while a world EMS would represent major progress over the Louvre system, is it possible to go still further in the direction

of an even more objective system including automatic mechanisms and sanctions beyond the control of governments?

A MONETARY STANDARD

The third approach is that of a system organized around a standard that would play the role of main world reserve asset.

The historical model for such a system is the 19th-century gold standard, under which all currencies were defined on the basis of their gold content. All currencies in the system were freely convertible into gold.

Under a pure gold standard, the first automatic mechanism is that parity fluctuations are maintained naturally, without central bank intervention on exchange markets, within narrow bands defined by the "gold points." International settlements can be made at any time either by purchasing foreign exchange on the exchange markets or by physically transferring gold. The band within which par values may fluctuate on exchange markets is limited by the two extremes defined by the central rate (the gold-content ratio between two currencies), to which is added and subtracted the cost of physically transferring gold.

Similarly, the second automatic mechanism is that monetary inflation in each country is a direct function of gold transfers. A country with a large deficit has an unbalanced exchange market; its gold is gradually transferred to surplus countries. The contraction of a nation's money supply—directly linked to the stock of gold at its central bank—leads to recession and lower prices. The counterpart to this contraction in surplus partner countries is credit expansion due to the inflow of gold, which leads to a higher level of activity and prices. Thus the competitiveness of the deficit country rapidly improves and its foreign trade balances out.

If such a system were applied today, countries with large deficits would be driven to important changes in their monetary policies and therefore in the level of their economic activity; surplus countries would be led to reverse changes. The gold standard—along with its automatic mechanisms and sanctions—would be objective and beyond the control of governments and monetary authorities, who would be obliged to adapt their policies on the basis of the results of their balance of payments.

Let us be realistic. The actual operation of the gold standard was in fact far more complex than the short summary just presented—in particular, each country could always try to circumvent the discipline of the system by modifying the gold content of its own currency.

This model of the gold standard would today give rise to very serious problems of enforcement. First, the amount of gold available today depends on the gold-producing countries, which are in a position to determine quantities and prices, and which do not necessarily share the values of the Western world. Second, although the gold standard, in its purest sense, implies free convertibility into gold, internally as well as externally, no central bank today would be ready to restore the internal convertibility of its currency, a policy that began to be abandoned in the 1930s. Finally, in every country today there is a consensus to limit inflation as much as possible. It would be difficult to implement a system that uses price increases in countries with surpluses as the major factor in restoring external equilibrium.

Once again, let us be realistic: No central bank is willing to relinquish its gold re-

serves. That proves how important holding gold still is to governments. Furthermore, gold is still valued by the market. In spite of the difficulties mentioned above, is it possible to rebuild a true system without allowing gold to play a role? I, for one, do not believe so.

Could we today establish a monetary standard, automatic mechanisms and sanctions that would be just as objective and independent of governments?

There are two possibilities; an objective standard including gold and, if it is possible, commodities (a suggestion made last year by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker), or a world currency based possibly on a basket of currencies to which gold might be added. Studies by the Committee of Twenty (set up in 1972 by the IMF at the ministerial level to give advice on reform of the international monetary system) at the beginning of the 1970s could serve as inspiration. The group considered how to devise a reserve instrument with constant real value, in other words an instrument that would be revalued every year on the basis of world inflation.

What about automatic mechanisms? One possibility would be to let the standard act as the main world reserve asset. For that to be possible, it would be necessary for each national currency to be convertible into the world currency at a fixed exchange rate. Settlements among central banks would be made by transferring the world currency, the reserve asset held by each national central bank and the central reserve asset of the system.

What sanctions would apply? The automatic mechanism would include its own sanction, as in the system based on the gold standard. No country could remove itself from the external constraint, since all countries would have to maintain their solvency in the world currency.

If such a system was already in existence, countries with external deficits would have lost their reserves of world currency. They would have to replenish their reserves to become solvent again and thus would be forced to adjust their economic policy, or failing that, their exchange rate in agreement with their partners. The latter should of course be exceptional. Technicalities could make it possible to have a symmetrical constraint on surplus countries as well as on deficit countries.

Such a system—with a stable world currency as the main instrument of reserve and settlement—would have three advantages over a world EMS. It would be more objective, more automatic and more symmetrical.

Its disadvantages would be related to the difficulties of implementation—the technical difficulty of defining a world currency and its rules of issuance and convertibility, and the very serious political difficulty of making it acceptable to all of the participating countries. The system would imply that the new standard of reference and value would gradually be recognized and accepted by all, so that governments and monetary authorities could not depart from it without being called to order, not only by an international body but also by their own economic agents. This raises the whole problem of internal convertibility.

When all is said and done, won't the choice among these three approaches which introduce an increasing degree of constraint into national economies, depend above all on the degree to which each country will be willing to join in international cooperation and relinquish national egotism?

None of these three approaches is intended as a definite plan for reforming the international monetary system. But I think that the leaders of the major economy now have the duty to ponder the system best adapted to today's world. In this area as in others, it is the duty of decision makers to prepare for the future, by studying all possible solutions in an unbiased manner.

Money is at the heart of all political and social problems. It must not be handled solely by specialists. It is also a matter of policy.

How is it possible not to see the extent to which the Western world has been weakened over the past 15 years by the monetary and economic disorders caused by the refusal to accept a common discipline. How is it possible not to see that the economic crises we have suffered—inflation, indebtedness, fluctuations in the price of oil and raw materials—are bound up with monetary disorders? How is it possible not to fear that these disorders may lead to political and social turmoil in all countries—be they industrialized or developing—turmoil that could alter the balance of the world?

Inflation has been largely brought under control in the main industrialized countries. Thus, for the first time in 15 years, this prerequisite for the restoration of an international monetary system has been fulfilled.

I would like the governments to work together to find answers to the questions I have put forward here. I would like us to do so with the greatest of caution and realism but also with imagination and boldness. That is why I propose that the international community entrust a small group of distinguished people of unquestionable moral authority—who have proven their economic, monetary and financial competence—with the task of lighting our way.

The point is not to resuscitate an ideal state that has never existed. Order and freedom go together. Economic freedom will have little hope for the future unless it is based on a world order accepted by all and binding on all.

HON. DAN DANIEL

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 16, 1988

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my sorrow at the passing of my colleague and friend, DAN DANIEL. Over the years I have always considered it a privilege to call DAN my friend.

He leaves an outstanding legacy of 19 years of service in the U.S. Congress. DAN served the people of the Fifth District of Virginia. He labored long and hard, giving his all to those he represented. So it was not really a surprise that when DAN recently announced his retirement from Congress, the reason he cited was that his health would no longer enable him to give "100 percent * * * [and that] would be inconsistent with [his] basic work ethic." DAN DANIEL would not think of giving less than his best to those he served.

For those of us here in Congress, we will most remember DAN for his work on the Armed Services Committee. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Readiness, his role in maintaining and developing the military pre-

paredness of this country cannot be understated. However, his association with the armed services began long before he reached Congress. In World War II he served in the Navy. After the war, he became active in several veteran's organizations and served for a period as the national commander of The American Legion. As both a veteran and a member of the Armed Services Committee, DAN brought unique insight and knowledge to those issues which came before his subcommittee. I know we in Congress will miss his expertise as well as his friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my condolences to the Daniel family. We will truly miss DAN DANIEL in this Chamber.

FREE TRADE OR COMPETITIVE DISADVANTAGE?

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, free trade is a premise adhered to by most who support competitive market practices. In January, the final touches were put on the draft of a so-called free trade agreement [FTA] between the United States and Canada that, in theory, will open the doors of trade and strengthen each country's economy through increased competition.

In reality, the FTA may take away more jobs than it would increase. I support the concept of free trade, but the United States should not turn its head from Canadian subsidy practices, and cannot turn its back on the workers whose jobs are threatened by those practices.

In Colorado's Fifth District, there are nearly 200 people employed in the mining and processing of lead and zinc. In communities such as Leadville, the economy of that community depends on the income made by the workers of the mining industry.

Such is the problem with the FTA as it appears to give an unfair advantage to Canada by allowing Canadians to continue subsidy practices. This means Colorado miners would have to compete against a subsidized product without tariff protection and without fair access to trade remedies. Such a situation is unacceptable.

A similar situation occurred last year when the Climax Mine in Leadville was forced to cease operations with no hope of reopening as long as Chilean molybdenum imports were given favored trade status even though the Chilean Government subsidized Chilean molybdenum thus escaping United States tariffs. Under this favored status, Chilean producers held an unfair advantage over Leadville producers as they were not bound by United States tariff laws allowing them to sell the product for less.

We went to bat for the miners and were successful in getting the policy changed. We should not stand idle now if the FTA threatens to expose Coloradans to unfair Canadian subsidies.

United States negotiators had hoped to reach an agreement that would have prohibited all subsidies, but Canadian reaction to this

almost derailed the entire agreement. As a result of their inability to reach an agreement on the issue of subsidies, they agreed that both countries would keep their countervailing duty laws which enable them to retaliate against subsidies.

President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney signed the FTA on January 2 which proposes to eliminate all tariffs within 10 years, and to do away with nontariff barriers.

Congress must approve or disapprove the FTA proposal, without amendment, within 90 days of its being submitted to Congress which is expected in April.

While I am in avid support of trade policies encouraging free trade and promoting competition, before I would support for the FTA, I will need to be convinced that U.S. workers will not be put at a competitive disadvantage by the treaty.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the following editorial in the Rocky Mountain News on February 3, for my colleagues' consideration:

[From the Rocky Mountain News, Feb. 3, 1988]

FREE-TRADE PACT WITH CANADA NOT SO PERFECT AFTER ALL

As supporters of free trade, we rose last year to praise the pact negotiated between the United States and Canada removing tariffs between the world's two largest trading partners. Who, other than special interests, would resist a blow against growing protectionism?

As it turns out, a growing number of people eventually have opposed the deal, once they had a chance to examine the details and consider the possible consequences. They're making their case with Congress, which is expected to rule on the treaty this year.

Our free-trade instincts aside, the critics make some good points. Among them:

A binational panel, whose members could include a majority of Canadians, will replace the U.S. court system as the final arbiter in allegations of "dumping" and other unfair trade practices. Some legal scholars doubt the legality of removing judicial review from U.S. courts. The Constitution specifically says judicial power must be vested in the Supreme Court and its inferior courts and that this power extends to "all cases" arising from laws and treaties. How could language be clearer?

While the agreement removes tariffs, it does nothing to reduce the heavy subsidies that many provincial Canadian governments direct toward favored industries. The pact may even ensure longevity of the subsidies, to the extent it signals that the United States doesn't consider them important.

The subsidies are important, though, for they make a mockery of fair in some industries. For example, it makes little sense to tell our mining industry that it's now free to export to Canada if Canadian industry continues to enjoy the greater competitive edge of direct government handouts.

The West, and especially the Rocky Mountain West, depends on the very industries that could be most hurt by the agreement. One example: After a stringent program of cost-cutting, the U.S. copper industry has managed to drastically improve efficiency. Even so, greater efficiency here hasn't yet overcome the advantage of subsidies to Canadian companies, so cost-cutting

progress in this country could actually be sacrificed to greater imports.

Not that there isn't a lot to be said for the trade agreement. A specialist from the University of Maryland, Paul Wonnacott, has predicted it could spur a 50% to 100% expansion of trade, which would clearly benefit both sides of the border. As many as half a million jobs could be created in each country, too, some economists predict.

Equally significant, Canada's tariffs generally are about double those of the United States. Vocal opposition in Canada is a clear sign that the treaty evokes fear across the border too, from Canadian companies likely to fall to more efficient U.S. competitors.

Whatever the benefits, however, the treaty falls short of fostering truly free trade. Add to that its potential effect on the Rocky Mountain West and possible unconstitutional removal of judicial review from the U.S. court system, and the net result, unfortunately, is a treaty that Colorado's delegation should probably oppose.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am truly honored to join my colleagues commemorating Estonian Independence Day.

The Baltic State of Estonia will never surrender to the Soviet Government that has dominated its people since 1944. As citizens of the United States, we have enjoyed freedom and self-determination for over two centuries. We achieved this goal only after a great struggle. Like the brave Americans who fought to gain their independence from British rule in 1775, the people of Estonia today fight to regain their lost independence. The citizens of Estonia are unable to enjoy the luxuries of self-determination or freedom of expression because their lives are controlled by a Communist government they want no part of.

The Members of this Congress and all citizens of the United States should not forget the strenuous and bitter battle our Founding Fathers fought in order to achieve freedom and secure democracy in America. With this in mind, let us praise the people of Estonia for their courage and spirit as they strive to break the bonds of Soviet oppression in order to be a free nation once again.

SCOUTING OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America is our Nation's largest organization for young people and has served our Nation's youth since the founding of the organization in 1910.

Three years ago, as the scouting movement celebrated its 75th anniversary, I introduced legislation to officially designate 1985 as the "75th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of Amer-

ica." It was a proud moment when the President signed this bill into law.

This year, we mark another special milestone in Scout history—we celebrate the 75th year that scouting has been the official youth organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

The Scout oath, the Scout law, the Scout slogan, and the Scout motto are the same today as they were in 1910. The essential principles of Scouting have remained the same since its inception—the mission of the organization is to prepare young people to make ethical choices throughout their lifetime as they strive to achieve their full potential.

Thirty-one years ago, President Ezra Taft Benson delivered a "fire-building" message at an Eagle Court of Honor. During that message, President Benson said:

When it comes to building character, Scouting is without equal in the program available for boys.

Among other qualities, the Scout law directs a Scout to be trustworthy, loyal, courteous, obedient, brave, and reverent. It is these values that the Boy Scouts of America has sought to instill in the hearts and minds of young people for over 75 years.

More than 70 million people have benefited from membership in Scouts, and millions more have benefited from the service, inspiration and leadership provided by the organizations. I am proud that there are more than 35,000 Boy Scouts in Idaho.

On Friday, February 26, this proud tradition will continue.

Seventeen young men, all from Scout Troop No. 37, will be honored for earning the rank of Eagle. These extraordinary young men are Ben Allred, Travis Porter, Jason Sharp, Jeremy Stone, Ben Winward, LaDaina Winward, Spencer Palmer, Eddie Dursteler, Robert Poole, John Andersen, Robert Hull, Woodrow Miner, Chad Moser, Shawn Moser, Leon Owen, Steven Owen, and Curtis Poole.

I congratulate and commend their scoutmaster, Rulon Winward. It is a rare privilege to see 17 young people from the same Scout troop receive Eagle awards. The dedication and hard work of volunteer adult leaders like Mr. Winward are what makes it possible to continue the Scouting tradition.

Clearly, while Scouting has remained true to its original values and purposes, it has moved into the future with even greater emphasis on personal ethics, values, and the importance of the family.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, February 24, 1988, will mark the 70th anniversary of the declaration of Estonian independence from the Soviet Union.

In 1920, after their war of independence, Estonia signed a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, which renounced any Soviet claims and rights to Estonia forever. During Estonia's period of independence it thrived socially, cul-

turally, and economically. However, in 1939, Stalin and Hitler partitioned Europe, giving all three Baltic States and part of Poland to the Soviet Union. The United States, in keeping with the principle of international law regarding illegal seizure of territory, refused to recognize the Soviet annexation of Estonia.

Unfortunately, the end of World War II and destruction of Nazi Germany did not relieve the people of Estonia. Instead, Estonia was abandoned to a ruthless Communist dictatorship. Estonian freedom fighters who received almost no outside support, continued the heroic guerilla struggle in postwar Europe for over a decade. With the crushing of the Hungarian uprising in 1956, the Estonian guerrillas were faced with the harsh truth that they were not going to receive help from abroad.

The Estonians' extraordinary spirit to be free has not been broken. By repeated appeals to international organizations and Western governments, the people of Estonia have not given up on trying to restore their lost independence. The strong resistance to Soviet rule is felt by everyone in Estonia, especially among the younger generation of Estonians.

Therefore, let us join Estonians across the globe to commemorate their 70th anniversary and remember the loss of their freedom to Russification decreed from Moscow. We can look forward to the day, when they will again thrive as an independent nation.

EXTENDING OUR LAWS TO FOREIGN FLAG SHIPS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend our labor laws to foreign flag ships doing substantial business with the United States. I commend this legislation to the attention of the Members of this body.

U.S. national policy dictates that we have a merchant fleet sufficient to carry a substantial amount of our waterborne imports and exports and serve as our fourth arm of defense in time of a national emergency. While self-interest necessitates such a fleet, the sad fact is that it does not exist. Today, the U.S. merchant marine employs only about 28,000 American seamen and carries only 3 percent of our imports and exports. The deteriorated condition of our merchant marine threatens both our economic and our national security interests.

Forty to fifty percent of our imports and exports are carried on ships that are registered in open registry countries such as Panama and Liberia. These ships do all or a substantial amount of their business with the United States. They do not fly our flag, however, because by registering their ships in other countries, the owners of these ships are able to evade most U.S. laws, including our labor laws.

The practice of foreign registry is not limited to the shipping of freight, but extends to passenger ships as well. Indeed, the practice is even more prevalent in this segment of the

maritime industry. Ninety-eight percent of the American passenger ship trade is carried by ships registered outside of the United States.

In contrast to the 28,000 American seamen employed on U.S. flag ships, it is estimated that there are in excess of 125,000 seamen employed on these runaway-flag operations. These are jobs that American seamen should, but do not have an opportunity to fill. It is for this reason that I am introducing this legislation.

As the preceding numbers indicate, by evading the requirements of American law, these "runaway" ships are driving American-flag vessels off the seas. The American maritime industry and those who work in it are fighting a competitive battle that cannot be won. A comparable application of law in other industries would allow Korean manufacturing companies, or even foreign subsidiaries of American companies, to establish and operate factories in the United States without being subject to American labor laws. The changes I am proposing would make the U.S. labor laws consistent with the treatment of American overseas subsidiaries and foreign companies doing business in the United States under the security and tax laws.

The present system does no favors for foreign nationals employed by these runaway ships either. We have heard from reliable sources that in many instances seamen are being employed on runaway-flag ships under conditions that do not even meet minimal international standards. It is my intention to look closely at these allegations as this bill proceeds through the legislative process.

National interests and humanitarian interests lead to the same conclusion. Those who seek to make a profit by doing all their business or a substantial business by shipping goods or passengers to or from this country should be held to the same standards applicable to American-flag carriers. Nor is there a question as to our authority to effect these changes. European practices and labor laws are consistent with this legislation and the Supreme Court has previously ruled that it is within the authority of the Congress to extend our labor laws to ships operating within American waters if we so choose.

EAGLE SCOUT ANTHONY M. HANCOCK

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the achievement of Mr. Anthony M. Hancock, a constituent of mine from Harrisburg, PA. On Monday, February 29, 1988, family, friends, and his Congressman will gather to witness the presentation of the prestigious rank of Eagle to Anthony, a member of Boy Scout Troop 10. The Eagle Court-of-Honor will be held at St. Thomas United Church of Christ in Linglestown, PA.

As a young citizen, Anthony has displayed his energetic capabilities by participating in many different projects and community services.

I am proud to recognize Anthony Hancock for his outstanding contributions to his community. His unselfish attitude toward others has set an example for the rest of us to follow. I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join me in congratulating Anthony on this very special occasion.

GILBERT D. TOUGH CELEBRATES 30 YEARS WITH BLUE CROSS OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to rise in tribute to Mr. Gilbert D. Tough, president and chief executive officer of Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania, who this week celebrates his 30th year with Blue Cross. As a native son of the Wyoming Valley, Gil is well-known and well-loved in the area, and I join his friends and colleagues who are honoring him with a surprise anniversary celebration.

Gilbert D. Tough is a native of Lehman, PA, and graduated from Lake-Lehman High School, Wyoming Seminary, the Dean School of Business, and Wilkes College. Mr. Tough also holds accreditation as a certified administrative manager, from the Administrative Management Society, and has completed the health care executive's training school administered by the University of Michigan's graduate school of public health.

Since 1983 when Mr. Tough became president of Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the area's largest nonprofit health insurance plan has grown to more than 650,000 subscribers. Blue Cross now has a subsidiary company, Universal Managed Care, and has established a health maintenance organization as a joint venture. He has been elected to a second term of office of the national board of BCS Financial, which is an affiliate of the Blue Cross/Blue Shield National Association.

Mr. Tough has served his community in numerous capacities. He has been extremely active with the United Way of Wyoming Valley, and currently serves as a member of its board. Since 1979 he has served as a member of Pennsylvanians for Effective Government. As president of the Lake-Lehman Board of Education as a member of the board of the West Side Vocational Technical School, Mr. Tough has provided his leadership ability to further public education in the area. He is also chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lehman United Methodist Church and a member of the Board of Governors, Irem Temple, AAONMS.

I have known Gil Tough for many years through his activities in the community, and have always respected his forthright honesty and dedication to the job he sets out to accomplish. His dedication to Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania has helped to make it one of the most successful health care providers in the Wyoming Valley. I am pleased to join in offering him my congratulations for 30 years of a job well done, and I

look forward to working with him for another 30 years.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JOYCE JAMES

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished civic leader in my district, Mrs. Joyce James. Mrs. James will be honored on Friday, February 26, by California Pools for the Handicapped at their annual Golden Crutch Ball. This occasion gives me the opportunity to publicly express my gratitude for her work on behalf of the city of Long Beach.

Joyce is a true native of Long Beach; she was born in Long Beach Community Hospital, graduated from Poly High, and attended Long Beach Business College. In return for the pleasure of growing up in this great city, Joyce has dedicated her life to serving the Long Beach community. She has opened her home to over 5,000 people in her efforts to raise funds for many organizations. The list of groups is endless, including the California Pools for the Handicapped, the American Lung Association, Memorial Hospital Auxiliary, the American Medical Association, St. Mary's Medical Center, and the Hospice Program.

In addition to these activities, Joyce has found the time to devote her energies to the cultural arts. She is one of the original founders of the Long Beach Grand Opera and is an original member of the Long Beach Symphony Terrace Club. Joyce was also instrumental in helping to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Long Beach Civic Light Opera.

Joyce epitomizes a true community servant. She prefers to stay behind the scenes, letting others have the limelight while she works inexorably toward her goals. She expects no reward for her dedication, patience and time.

My wife, Lee, joins in extending our warmest congratulations to Joyce James, on this auspicious occasion. The citizens of Long Beach are lucky to have such an outstanding woman in their midst. On behalf of the community of Long Beach, we wish Joyce James, her husband Gordon and her children, Suzanne and Stephen all the best in the years to come.

AGREEMENT MUST BE REACHED ON CONSTITUTION BEFORE INDEPENDENCE IN NAMIBIA

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, if we have learned anything over the past three decades about the independence process in Africa, it is that stability and prosperity after independence can only be achieved on constitutional and political structure if agreement is reached before independence.

If there is a political power vacuum after independence, it will be filled by those with the power of armed force.

By naming SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the United Nations has done little to ensure that a new government will be bound by the rule of law.

The transitional government is now in the process of drafting a constitution which, if accepted by the Namibian people, will set out the political system which will follow independence.

The Constitutional Council has made significant progress in drafting a constitution which will be acceptable to all Namibians. Enshrined in the constitution will be a "Fundamental Bill of Rights and Objectives." The rights include the right to life, liberty, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, and freedom from ethnic and racial discrimination.

The fact that the South African Government has expressed differences with the Constitutional Council belies the claims of SWAPO that the transitional government is a South African Government.

Mr. Speaker, if the United States Congress would like to see a democratic, stable, pro-Western, independent Namibia, our best efforts should be spent supporting the political parties in Namibia who share that same goal. The transitional government is working to ensure that independence for Namibia is true independence and not just exchange of Western intervention for Soviet intervention.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE AWARDS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the opportunity to attend the first annual dinner of the Contra Costa A. Philip Randolph Institute Chapter, and to speak about the legacy of that great leader for the cause of labor and racial equality. In this time of retrenchment for labor and disturbing increases in acts of racial intolerance, I would like to share those remarks with my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN GEORGE MILLER

I'm delighted to be here this evening, and honored to serve as the keynote speaker at the first annual dinner of the Contra Costa A. Philip Randolph Institute Chapter.

I want to extend my congratulations to the three people we are honoring tonight, Charles Evans, Dorothy Fortier, and Henry White.

And I also want to pay tribute to the memory of A. Philip Randolph, whom we also honor tonight.

For many of us who grew up in the 1950s and '60s, A. Philip Randolph epitomized many of our most urgent goals—racial equality, interracial cooperation, economic justice, and the courage to put yourself on the front line in the pursuit of civil rights.

More than any other civil rights leader of the post-war era, Randolph made the crucial link between civil rights and economic rights; between the power of the vote, and

the power of the union; between the right of a child to attend school or a woman to sit on a bus, and the right of a black person to compete for a decent job.

And that linkage was critical. Because as we now so clearly recognize, legal quality without economic justice is too often a hollow promise.

You may have the right to compete for a job; but if you don't have the education and the ability to develop your skills, you're not going to get that job.

You may have the right to live where you like. But if you don't have a job, or a job that pays a living wage, you can't afford that house.

You may have the right to send your daughter or your son to the best school. But if you can't pay the tuition, that right doesn't do you very much good.

And tragically, while we have seen enormous progress in the area of legal rights over the past forty years, we have suffered a great, and unnecessary, retrenchment in the area of economic justice and economic opportunity over the past seven years.

In fact, we're slipping pretty badly in the area of our basic commitment to civil rights and to labor rights in this country.

We have endured the presidency of a man who claims to come from a labor background, but who has done more damage to the economic security of working people than any president since Hoover.

The attack on labor was set very early in this Administration when President Reagan fired the air traffic controllers.

And unfortunately, I think labor's failure to respond in a concerted and defiant way was very ill-advised, because it sent a signal that organized labor was not willing to stand up to this provocative and arrogant action—one which not only challenged the right of workers to strike, but which endangered, and continues to undermine, passenger safety.

The Reagan years have been open season on organized labor—right-wing appointments to the National Labor Relations Board, inaction by OSHA against workplace hazards, and opposition to public jobs programs.

You know, for the first four years of the Reagan Administration, I was chairman of the Labor subcommittee. For that entire time, we couldn't make any serious efforts towards expanding the rights of workers, because we were too busy defending them from Reagan's initiatives to weaken laws on sweatshops, child labor and workplace safety.

This same president has repudiated the role of the federal government, as the drum major for justice, as Martin Luther King liked to say.

In case after case, the Reagan Administration tried to turn back the clock on racial justice.

They defend federal aid to schools which discriminate. They supported federal tax benefits to schools which bar blacks. They gutted the Civil Rights Commission. They fought our efforts to restrict trade and political relations with South Africa. And they tried to place Robert Bork on the highest court in the land so he could say it's all legal.

Now, in the twilight of the Reagan presidency, we are beginning to reap what we have sowed. And I must tell you that we are going to pay a very dear price for this neglect.

We have seen a revival of poverty—especially among children. We have seen the ex-

plosion of homelessness—not just among the mentally ill, but among families and working people. We have seen the tragic revival of racial violence and race hatred, and not just in Howard Beach.

And I believe you will agree that the message which has flowed out of the White House—one of disinterest in civil rights, indifference to human rights—that sends a dangerous signal to the most intolerant portions of our communities.

The problems go far beyond assaults on unions and revivals of racism. As the chairman of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, I've been focusing on the condition of young Americans—economically, educationally, and medically. And the sad fact is that if children are our country's most important investment, as we like to say, then our national portfolio is in a lot of trouble.

My friend, Congressman John Lewis of Atlanta, recently told me that we're about to lose an entire generation of Americans—a generation too unskilled, too uneducated, and too alienated to have any stake in their own future, or in the future of this country.

And he's right.

According to the Committee for Economic Development, by the year 2000, we will have turned out 20 million people with no productive place in our society. While we speak the rhetoric of competitiveness and economic growth, we are failing as a society to invest in the men and women who must be the workforce of tomorrow, and the most productive workers we have ever had.

In 1983, the National Commission on Educational Excellence reported that for the first time in the history of our country, the educational skills of the current generation will not surpass—will not even approach—the skills of their parents. Since that report was issued, our national commitment to education hasn't increased... it has dropped—and nowhere more precipitously than right here in California.

Since Ronald Reagan entered the White House, we have cut investment in employment and training programs by nearly 70 percent.

Even for those who have kept their jobs, or who have found new jobs, the story is the same: for millions of American workers, a job no longer means economic security, no longer means health care or unemployment benefits, no longer means disability protection.

Over a third of those who have found employment are working at a fraction of their prior salaries. In 1986, nearly two million Americans worked fulltime, year-round—but were still poor. And millions of them were parents with children.

The real value of weekly wages has dropped by one-sixth over the last 15 years. Median weekly wages for full-time workers in 1986 were lower than in any year in the 1970s—a 50 percent increase in the working poor over the last decade.

And that translates into a vulnerable, demoralized and economically marginal work force.

And it translates into a more divided, more polarized, more inequitable America, an America where the gap between affluent and poor is now at the highest level ever recorded by the Census Bureau.

So when I hear Mr. Reagan, and Mr. Bush say, "America is back!" I wonder: Back for whom?

Is it back for the children—underfed, not inoculated, undereducated, unskilled?

Is America back for the millions who cannot find any job that pays a decent wage and keeps their children out of poverty?

Is America back for the working man and woman whose union is under assault, whose quality of life is being dragged down, whose benefits are vanishing, and whose legal rights are being ignored by an indifferent government?

Is America really back?

I don't think so, and neither do you.

I think Mr. Reagan, and Mr. Bush, and the Congress have spent too much time worrying about Dow Jones and too little time worrying about Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

I think they're more concerned about the value of the dollar on the Tokyo exchange than they are about the value of a dollar in a working person's pocket right here in America.

I think they're more concerned about sending off money and bullets to fuel a phony war for "democracy" in Central America than they are in fighting the battles for civil rights and human liberty right here at home.

We know all about these tactics, about getting working people, and racial groups, and young and old people to fight among themselves so they can't focus on the real causes of their problems. Philip Randolph taught us those lessons sixty years ago when he led the railroad strikes, and it was a simple lesson: if they divide us, they conquer us.

So I think we have to take a page from Mr. Randolph's lesson book, and we have to remember that the only way to make any progress, the only way to get this country back on track, is through solidarity and organization.

And from time to time, we're going to have to get a little loud, and a little arrogant, and a little uncompromising. And sometimes that means pushing on friends, the way Mr. Randolph did with FDR and JFK—to get them to make the concessions.

Because let me tell you, Mr. Randolph was never more right than when he said, "Politicians don't move unless you move them."

You must move them. You must become what Philip Randolph called "the advance guard of a massive moral revolution for jobs and freedom."

That is the legacy of the labor movement in this country. It is a movement which never focused only on its own self-interest, but instead, it went out and fought the battles on a full range of issues and causes that affected millions of Americans—white, black, and yellow, men and women, organized and unorganized.

And if that legacy seems too heavy to carry in these difficult days, if the burden seems too great and the opposition too formidable, we need to remember Randolph's statement near the end of his long life of struggle.

"I don't ever remember a single day of hopelessness," he said. "Live or die, I had to stick with it, and we had to win."

We have to "stick to it," and we have to win—for the future of our children, for the future of the country. And you, who have dedicated your lives to these ideals of democracy, equality, and the dignity of labor will be the "advance guard" he spoke about.

I'm honored to stand with you, and to be with you here tonight.

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on February 20, the members of the Connecticut Estonian Society gathered at the Pulaski American Citizens Club in Willimantic, CT, to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Estonian independence. Much of the world's Estonian community will be holding similar celebrations over the next few days. In Estonia itself, however, such a celebration has been made impossible.

The Estonian people have occupied their Baltic homeland for over 2,000 years. Although often ruled by Germanic and Slavic peoples from the 13th century to the 20th, the Estonians developed a distinct culture. On February 24, 1918, 70 years ago today, formal declaration of Estonian independence was made. With the nations of the world pledged to honor the autonomy of the new nation, it developed a strong economy and a greater sense of its own heritage. This situation continued for slightly more than two decades.

In 1940, the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany concluded the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. As a result of this agreement, the Soviets invaded Estonia; the occupation continues to this day. They claim that Estonia and its Baltic neighbors Latvia and Lithuania are now independent republics within the Soviet Union. The United States, along with much of the rest of the world, does not accept this claim and maintains diplomatic recognition of Estonia.

As part of the occupation, the Soviets are mercilessly trying to destroy the Estonian heritage and the memory of a free Estonia. Attempts at cultural expression are often met with harsh repression. Russian has replaced Estonian as the official language and is used increasingly in all educational and governmental settings. A large number of ethnic Russian workers have been sent to the Estonian capital of Tallinn and may now comprise a majority of that city's population. Five years ago, ethnic Russians accounted for almost one-third of Estonia's population. Today, that portion may be even higher.

If the Estonian culture is threatened in its homeland, however, it is thriving in America today. I congratulate both those Estonian-Americans who gathered in Willimantic and all others who seek to keep alive the culture of that captive nation, and I wish to let them know that we are with them in the struggle to restore a free and independent Estonia.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MICHAEL REESE HEALTH PLAN

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Michael Reese

Health Plan, located on the south shore of Chicago in the First Congressional District of Illinois. The Michael Reese Health Plan serves 210,000 members. On Thursday, February 25, 1988, the plan will open and dedicate a new health care facility at 2545 South Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago, IL. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate Ms. Barry Averill, president and chief executive officer, Dr. Stuart Bowne, medical director, the board of trustees, all physicians, nurses, and other health professionals, the administrative staff and everyone involved with assuring the successful operation of the plan and its new facility.

One way to hold down medical care costs is through preventive medicine and disciplined management of health care resources. I know, many of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives, interested in increasing good health care facilities, join me in applauding the opening of this new facility. We need more well-managed, affordable, quality health care services for people in the Chicago-area communities. I congratulate the plan on the opening of their new center and wish them continued success in the future.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 1988 CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG STAFF EXCHANGE

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, since 1983 the United States Congress and the West German Parliament, the Bundestag, have conducted an annual exchange program in which staff members from both countries observe and learn about the workings of each other's political institutions first hand and convey the views of members from both sides on issues faced by both countries. The exchange also provides an opportunity for the development of professional relationships which will be beneficial to both countries over the long term.

This exchange program is one of several sponsored by both public and private institutions in the United States and West Germany to foster better understanding of the institutions and policies of both countries.

This year, eight congressional staff members will visit Germany from April 16 to May 1. They will spend about 10 days in Bonn attending meetings conducted by members of the Bundestag, Bundestag staffers, and representatives of political, business, labor, academic, and media institutions. They will spend a weekend in the district of a Bundestag member. The program will conclude with a visit to Berlin during which the delegates will meet with representatives of the West Berlin Government and U.S. Government representatives in both West and East Berlin.

A comparable delegation of Bundestag staffers will come to the United States in late June for a 3-week period. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and will visit the districts of Members of Congress over the Fourth of July recess.

The program is truly a two-way street; accordingly, participants should be experienced Hill staffers so that they can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag sends senior staffers to the United States and a number of high ranking members of the Bundestag take the time to meet with our staffers. The United States has tried to reciprocate.

Therefore, participants should have a demonstrable interest in, if not some direct responsibility for, political, security, trade, or environmental issues as they relate to Europe in general and Germany in particular. In addition, U.S. participants will be expected to help plan and execute the program for the Bundestag staffers when they visit the United States. Among the contributions participants should expect to make are planning and conducting topical meetings for the Bundestag staffers and hosting one or two of the staffers in their Member's district over the Fourth of July.

Applications for participation in the United States delegation will be reviewed initially by the Congressional Staff Group on German-American Affairs; final selection of the delegation will be made by the United States Information Agency.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state why they believe that they are qualified and giving some assurance of their ability to participate during the time stated to either Bill Inglee, House Foreign Affairs Committee, 808 House Office Annex No. 1; or John Parisi, Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, 346 Dirksen Senate Office Building, by Monday, February 29.

REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Department of the Interior issued in December 1987 its report entitled "Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings Fiscal Year 1987." The report shows how dramatically historic rehabilitation has fallen off since passage of the 1986 Tax Reform Act both in terms of part I filings, and approved projects. In my own State of Connecticut certified projects dropped from 50 in 1986 to 18 in 1987 according to the Connecticut Historical Commission—a pattern which exists I am sure in many States.

For my colleagues who have not yet looked at this report, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point both the foreword and the report highlights for your consideration.

FOREWORD

Federal tax incentives to encourage historic rehabilitation have proven to be one of the most successful urban revitalization programs ever implemented, spurring revitalization in thousands of communities nationwide. Since 1976 over \$12 billion in private funds have been invested in 18,000 projects across the country. While some of the

projects are well known—Union Station in St. Louis and the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C.—the majority of projects are not. Located in residential and commercial historic districts, the projects have brought new life to downtowns, creating new jobs and increasing local and state revenues. The cumulative impact of these smaller projects on such cities as Charleston, St. Louis, Jersey City, and Guthrie, Oklahoma, cannot be underestimated.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 made comprehensive changes to the Internal Revenue Code, eliminating or reducing a number of popular deductions, tax credits, and special benefits. While many credits—including a 10 percent credit for buildings 30–39 years old—were eliminated in the new law, the preservation credit was reduced only from 25 to 20 percent. The retention of the tax credit for historic rehabilitation in the 1986 law is both a tribute to the past effectiveness of the incentives themselves and to the hundreds of preservationists, mayors, developers, and syndicators who succeeded in convincing Congress of their value. However, even though the credit itself was retained, depreciation periods were extended and the credit's use became subject to complex, new passive activity rules which limit the size of the eligible investment.

This report provides the first data and analysis on the impact of the revised tax code on historic preservation activity. Of particular interest in this year's report is the discussion of the effects of the new tax law, which for the first time uses data on the number of incoming project applications to the National Park Service. The Park Service's certification workload has been tracked on a monthly basis for three and a half years, allowing a much more solid valuation of the fluctuations in rehabilitation activity than yearly or even quarterly figures. While additional analysis clearly needs to be undertaken, and while new multi-family residential and office construction also declined in 1987, this initial analysis strongly suggests that the new provisions in the tax code have limited the effectiveness of the tax credit to spur rehabilitation of historic buildings and districts. The number of Part 1 certifications, generally the first step of any historic rehabilitation project, are down dramatically, and the Part 2 applications, used to describe proposed or ongoing rehabilitation work, have also suffered a major decline. These decreases have also been felt by State Historic Preservation Offices which, in partnership with the National Park Service, review and evaluate certification requests.

Despite the reduced activity within this program over the past year, the National Park Service continues to be proud of its role in helping to make the rehabilitation of historic buildings a reality.—H. Ward Jandl, Chief, Technical Preservation Services, December 1987.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The use of historic rehabilitation tax incentives program was dramatically affected by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which was signed into law in October 1986 at the very beginning of FY 1987. Use of the incentives had already begun to decline in FY 1986 before the law was even signed, largely due to concern over the proposed changes. This decline continued through FY 1987, even though the historic rehabilitation tax incentives remained, as adjustments in how the credits might be used reduced their attractiveness.

The decline in the use of historic rehabilitation tax incentives is probably due to a combination of a number of changes in the tax law, including changes that affect the use of the tax incentive directly, and those that affect construction activity of all types. The amount invested in both new multi-family and new office construction in the U.S. has declined substantially since the new law went into effect.

Approved projects in FY 1987 were down 35 percent from FY 1986, from 2,964 projects to 1,931 projects. This was the fewest number of projects since FY 1982, the first year that the 25 percent tax credit of ERTA was in effect.

The number of certifications of significance in FY 1987 was down 38 percent from FY 1986. Since certifications of significance are usually the first step in the path towards certified rehabilitations, this may indicate that fewer owners see tax credits as a tool to spur rehabilitation, and that a further decline in projects is possible in FY 1988.

Investment in tax act projects in FY 1987 was approximately \$1.1 billion, down by 35 percent from the \$1.7 billion invested in FY 1986, and less than half of what was invested in FY 1985. Some of this investment was in projects "grandfathered" in under the new law.

While the decline in projects in FY 1987 was nationwide, it was greatest in the West Coast and Rocky Mountain areas of the country. However, the decline in the west served to balance an earlier decline in the east in FY 1986, so that the distribution of projects is now the same as in FY 1985, before tax law changes began to affect investment in historic rehabilitation.

Eighty percent of the projects would not have been undertaken if the tax incentives had not been available.

Housing continued to be the most popular use for tax act projects, with about 45 percent of all projects used for this purpose. However, the number of housing units created by tax act projects dropped about 40 percent from more than 7,200 units in FY 1986 to about 4,200 units in FY 1987.

About 45 percent of the projects used some form of additional economic incentive in FY 1987. The vast majority of these incentives were locally sponsored, the most popular type being programs involving some type of reduction in local property taxes.

JOHN PISTILLI, RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS AS LETTERING DIRECTOR

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district of New York City quite possibly has the largest concentration of artists of any in the Nation. Yet it is hard to imagine an artist whose work has had greater visibility than lettering designer John Pistilli, who is retiring today after nearly 40 years as lettering director at Sudler and Hennessey Advertising Inc.

The trademarks John has created read like a virtual overview of modern popular culture. They include Reader's Digest, Rolling Stone, Vogue, McCall's, Saturday Review, Harper's, Holiday, Simplicity, Butterick, Cover Girl, Eng-

lish Leather, Avon, Nice'N Easy, Bonnie Bell, Prince Matchabelli, Caravelle, Exxon, Whirlpool, Woolworth's, Singer, Schweppe's, Cutty Sark, Hertz, Perdue, Stride Rite, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Metropolitan Opera, and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

John has won numerous awards from such organizations as the American Institute of Graphic Art, the Art Director's Club, and the Type Director's Club. In 1959, he received an award from the U.S. Government for his lettering of the Statute of Liberty stamp series.

But of his many accomplishments, Pistilli feels most proud of Pistilli Roman. Requisitioned by Aaron Burns, the typeface was designed and executed in only 2½ weeks for the purpose of introducing a nationwide typeface contest. But it did even more than that; it began a new era in typography: juxtaposing accentuated weights against hairline forms.

Pistilli's love for lettering goes back to his childhood days in Queens, NY, when he drew designs on the sidewalk with chalk, and even devised fancy numbers for his baseball team's first, second, and third bases. Following his graduation from the Jean Morgan School of Art in 1949, Pistilli began his lettering career with J.B. Roberts, Inc., a small studio which handled window displays. In the spring of 1950, he joined Sudler & Hennessey, where he has remained ever since.

Pistilli's logo designs derive not only from the sound and meaning of the words, but also from the shapes of the characters within the words. "If you squint your eyes," he says, "the overall character of the word should reflect a nice balance between positive and negative shapes." His award-winning "Design 11" logo, created for Sudler & Hennessey's 11th-floor art department, is a prime example of that balance. He calls this logo "a pure combination of concentric and square forms," in that it combines perfect circles with perpendicular lines.

Having observed the transition in the past 25 years to phototypesetting, Pistilli does concede, however, that typography has made a great deal of technical progress and will continue to do so. "In the early 1960's, the use of computer technology to create a multitude of typesetting devices has made typesetting much faster and much less expensive. And phototypesetting has also created unheard of type flexibility: most of our type suppliers can now give us phototypesetting, typesetter strips, minus leading, and minus settings, things which were virtually impossible in metal typesetting."

If Pistilli's standards seem high, his personal record of achievement remains his best testimony. In today's competitive art market, too many artists surrender their creative standards. On more than one occasion, art directors have found themselves at odds with John Pistilli on issues involving type design; but they always end respecting him for standing by his professional convictions.

John has been married to his wife Dorothy for 31 years. They have one son, John, who majored in government at Harvard at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and now attends law school at the University of Southern California.

REV. MSGR. HAROLD P. DARCY ATTENDS NATIONAL SECURITY SEMINAR

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Msgr. Harold P. Darcy, S.T.L., J.C.D., of the Archdiocese of Newark, has completed a very important seminar which I would like to outline herein because of his interesting observations.

Monsignor Darcy was rector of the North American College in Rome, Italy, from 1974 to 1979, and rector of Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, Mahwah, NJ, from 1972 to 1974, and was secretary to the apostolic delegate, Washington, DC, from 1961 to 1971, serving under Egidio Cardinal Vagnozzi and Luigi Cardinal Raimondi.

He has been pastor of Notre Dame Parish, North Caldwell, NJ, from 1979 to 1987 and is currently on sabbatical leave.

Monsignor Darcy completed his studies in Rome, Italy, and his academic background is as follows:

J.C.D. Degree, Summa Cum Laude—1960, Gregorian University, Rome, Italy.

S.T.L. Degree (Systematic Theology), Magna Cum Laude—1955, Gregorian University, Rome, Italy.

B.A. Degree (Classical Languages and Philosophy), Magna Cum Laude—1951, Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey.

Monsignor Darcy's list of appointments include the following:

Member, Board of Trustees of the Advocate (official newspaper of the Archdiocese of Newark) (1980-present).

Member, editorial Board of the Advocate (1972-1974).

Member, Supreme Court of New Jersey, District Ethics Committee for Essex County (May 1984-present).

Member, Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Archdiocese of Newark (1984-present).

Member, Commission for Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs, Archdiocese of Newark (1984-present), and chairman, Committee on Roman Catholic-Jewish Dialogue (1983-present).

Member, Board of Consultants, Archdiocese of Newark (1981-1984).

Member, West Essex Clergy Association (Ecumenical) (1980-present).

Member, Board of Trustees, Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey (1972-1974).

Member, Priests' Senate, Archdiocese of Newark (1973-1974; 1982-1984).

Resident Defender of the Bond, Ecclesiastical Tribunal Archdiocese of Newark (1960-1961; 1972-1974).

Episcopal Vicar for Hudson County Archdiocese of Newark, (1971-1972).

Vicar Delegate of Military Ordinariate, for all Roman Catholics in Government service (military, diplomatic, etc.), for entire Mediterranean Area (1974-1979).

Member, Academic Senate, Gregorian University Rome, Italy (1974-1979).

Member, Presbyteral Council of the Diocese of Rome (1979) (Appointed by Ugo Cardinal Poletti, Vicar of Rome).

Member, Pontifical Pastoral Council, "Peregrinatio ad Petri Sedem," Rome, Italy

(1976-1979) (Appointed by Secretary of State—Vatican City).

Monsignor Darcy has written the following:

"Concept of Prejudice in Contentious Cases in Ecclesiastical Courts," Gregorian University, Rome, Italy (1960).

Numerous editorials and articles, the Advocate (official newspaper of the Archdiocese of Newark).

Series of articles on the Revised Code on Canon Law, the Advocate (1983).

Monsignor Darcy is a member of the Canon Law Society of America and Catholic Theological Society of America.

Monsignor Darcy is the recipient of two honors bestowed on him, Honorary Prelate, 1971 and Chaplain of His Holiness, 1962.

Monsignor Darcy was born in Newark, NJ, on July 10, 1929, and ordained to the priesthood on December 8, 1954, in Rome, Italy.

His report on the 33d Annual National Security Seminar, conducted on July 1, 1987, by the U.S. Army War College, at the historic Carlisle Barracks, PA, is as follows:

NATIONAL SECURITY SEMINAR, JULY 1, 1987

(By Rev. Msgr. Harold P. Darcy)

I have just completed participation in the Thirty-Third Annual National Security Seminar conducted by the U.S. Army War College, at the historic Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. It truly was a unique experience for me and I thought it might be of interest to share some information and some thoughts regarding it.

I suspect that many might wonder why the U.S. Army senior institution in its educational and professional system is still known as the "War College"; after all, did we not change the title of the "Department of War" to the "Department of the Army"? Good question, but then the War College was founded in 1901 by Elihu Root, who served the United States as Secretary of War, Secretary of State and Senator, and its mission was ordained to be "... not to promote war, but to promote peace by intelligent and adequate preparation to repel aggression. . . ." So, war must be studied and understood, if we are to advance and enhance the cause of peace. The chief purpose of military power in the future may not be so much to win wars as to avert them. Poignantly implausible though it may seem at times, it may still be possible to close permanently the doors of the Temple of Janus, to have the lion lie down with the lamb, to beat swords into plowshares.

The U.S. Army War College has as its own goal—one which it meets very well—the professional education of perceptively selected young men and women (officers of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and above) from diverse fields of military service and from some agencies of government. Graduates of the College are prepared to assume positions of high command and staff duties in areas of major responsibility. Over the past several decades, a few of the well known graduates, who have distinguished themselves in the service of the United States, have been: President Eisenhower; General of the Army Bradley; Fleet-Admiral Halsey; Generals Abrams, Haig, Lemnitzer, Patton, Ridgway and Taylor; Air Force Generals Kenney and Vandenberg; Generals Cates and Lejeune of the Marine Corps; and Ambassadors Davies, Underhill and Troxel. It may be of interest to note that the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force also have their own War Colleges: Navy—Rhode Island; Air

Force—Alabama. There is also a National War College in Washington, D.C., which enrolls students from all branches of the Military Services.

The academic year at the College consists of a ten-month course of study which, like Caesar's Gaul of old, may be seen as divided into three parts: a common overview, advanced studies, research projects and strategic studies dealing with the preservation of peace and national security. The students are asked to design and develop alternative approaches to resolving situations and issues not yet with us, but that will surely arise during the next decade.

The culmination of the entire course of study is the National Security Seminar in which the students have an opportunity to integrate in broad vision the countless concepts that comprise the national security challenge. In a free society, the proper use of power, military or of some other genre, is critical. Power has its price. It is one reality to be preponderantly powerful and quite another to know how to use power judiciously. In this, as in so many other areas of human life and concourse, imaginative and harmonious collaboration between qualified specialists and knowledgeable generalists is utterly necessary.

The National Security Seminar is a privileged forum in which distinguished speakers discuss their views on issues of importance to the security and welfare of the United States, with the students, international fellows (military officers invited from various countries throughout the world), faculty and guests chosen from all the regions of our country and the varied fields of life and effort that sustain it. Obviously, the ensuing variety of expressed views and opinions should prove beneficial to all involved and particularly to the students as they prepare to serve ever more effectively and sensitively. It is hoped that the total event will increase, in a special way, the students' understanding of our society, the issues it encounters and the forces and trends that will inevitably influence the decisions that will have to be made in the future. Discussions during the Seminar develop vigorously and critically. Even the presentations of major speakers, e.g. Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the Army Chief of Staff, do not and are not expected to escape incisive, though germane, questioning, probing dialogue and subsequent debate.

The measure of confidentiality that is deemed appropriate is insured by the Non-attribution Policy of the College; one may speak later in a general way about what was discussed in the Seminar but no statement is to be attributed to anyone without permission of the College. This, of course, guarantees to all present an atmosphere that is open, free and spontaneous and gives rise to frank exchange in expression, thought and opinion.

Each day the Seminar deals with a specific theme: international issues as they relate to national security, major domestic issues as they impact on national security, defense issues, United States Army issues. Voluntary evening sessions are offered in order to consider specific topics in greater detail. Additionally, there are voluntary lunchtime sessions. In all, the National Security Seminar is a very intensive event!

For me, the National Security Seminar was one of the most profound, salient and rewarding occurrences of my life. While the day began at 5:00 a.m. and ended usually after 11:00 p.m., the time and effort I gave to it were far less important than what I

gained from it. The depth and breadth of study and dialogue were invigorating and challenging and the Commandant, his Deputy Commandants (one a career foreign service officer with the rank of Ambassador, from the Department of State, and the other a general in the U.S. Army, the staff, the permanent faculty and the students were most gracious and enlightening.

Some factors in particular had a special influence on the atmosphere of the Seminar: the high level of intelligence and culture of the young officers—almost all have a Masters Degree and many have two Masters Degrees, which in the academe is usually considered equivalent to a Doctorate; recognition of the prime necessity of pursuing negotiations leading to the controlled reduction of armaments through verifiable treaties—the powerful force of trust has to be built, however painstaking and plodding the process may be. Perhaps one would be surprised to find among the student body of the War College knowledge of the pastoral letter of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (1983), "The Challenges of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response," but there it was in good measure, as was familiarity with the "Just War Theory." As mentioned earlier, the modern military officer is being prepared well to serve society.

Naturally, we would expect to find the virtue of patriotism held in high regard at the U.S. Army War College and there is no disappointment; it is there, alive and well, and not gone out of style. We give honor and respect, love and loyalty to our country. True patriotism, of course, includes the expectation that our country will always play her role well in world affairs, striving faithfully to actualize her potential as a creator of peace and worker for justice for our fellow human beings in other lands. Our attention must be directed to the good of the whole human family—all races, people and nations.

We live in an interdependent world and interdependence demands trust, which in turn needs a long time to develop. Trust does not come about overnight. Meanwhile, every human being, either as an individual or a member of society, rightly seeks security and well-being. There is no doubt that if the struggle by the state is for pervasive power alone, then future conflict is ensured.

The removal of nuclear weapons and even of so-called conventional weapons, crucial though it may be, is not enough. Much more has to be accomplished. War should belong to the past but isn't it true that we too often think of peace, at least subconsciously, as merely the absence of war? Obviously, we cannot accept this inadequate notion. Rather, "Peace involves mutual respect and confidence between peoples and nations. It involves collaboration and binding agreements. Like a cathedral, peace must be constructed patiently and with unshakable faith" (Pope John Paul II, Homily at Bagin Airport, Coventry, England—1982).

What is required now, and will be all the more so in the years and decades to come, is a whole new mode of mind, even anteriorly to a new way of thinking. Our minds must be irrevocably committed to the earnest entreaty of Pope Paul VI at the United Nations on the Feast of St. Francis, Apostle of Peace, October 4, 1965: "No more war; war never again."

Hope? Of course. Faith? Certainly. Promise? Indeed! Why? Because when the End-Time comes, that time for which we must be ready, there will, indeed, be a final and pre-

vious kingdom, the one set forth for all time by the author of the Book of Revelation (21:1-5): "Then I saw new heavens and a new earth. The former heavens and the former earth had passed away, and the sea was no longer. I also saw a new Jerusalem, the holy city, coming down out of heaven from God, beautiful as a bride prepared to meet her husband. I heard a loud voice from the throne cry out: 'This is God's dwelling among men. He shall dwell with them and they shall be his people and he shall be their God who is always with them. He shall wipe every tear from their eyes, and there shall be no more death or mourning, crying out or pain, for the former world has passed away.' The One who sat on the throne said to me, 'See, I make all things new!' Then he said, 'Write these matters down, for the words are trustworthy and true!'"

Monsignor Darcy has given a life of service to God and man and I am sure my colleagues here in the House of Representatives are pleased to share his report.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. JAQUELINE JACKSON

HON. GUS SAVAGE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of and to pay tribute to Mrs. Jacqueline Jackson. The wife of Democratic Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, Mrs. Jackson is both an outstanding speaker and a lifelong peace activist in her own right.

Born to a Florida migrant worker, Mrs. Jackson attended North Carolina A&T University in Greensboro. From there, she left to marry and raise a family. Her passion for human rights has taken her to the Middle East, Europe, Africa, Central America, and throughout the United States. Having met individually with numerous world leaders from the Middle East to Central America, Mrs. Jackson's foreign travels often served as forerunners to her husband's own factfinding missions. An outstanding speaker in her own right, Mrs. Jackson has campaigned vigorously for both her husband and the betterment of our world. Yet in spite of her travels and numerous international responsibilities, she still lists her primary vocation as "Mother" to the couple's five children.

Mrs. Jackson's commitment to peace and an improved quality of life stems from her unwavering faith in God as well as her conviction to "love thy neighbor as thyself." She best reflected these sentiments in a recent speech. She said, "For the gift of life, I am blessed. To whom much is given, much is required. I therefore have the responsibility to do and be the very best that I can."

To Mrs. Jackson, I give my finest of wishes as she continues her quest for peace, jobs, and justice.

SINGAPORE'S UNFREE PRESS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, at the end of last year, the Singapore government, operating under section 16(1) of its Newspaper and Printing Presses Act, cut the weekly circulation of the Far Eastern Economic Review [FEER] from 10,000 to just 500 copies. This extraordinary action was taken, according to Singaporean authorities, because FEER was supposedly engaging in Singapore's internal political affairs. In all, since 1986, when the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act was amended to allow the government to "gazette", or restrict, foreign newspapers, four publications have had their circulations cut.

Besides FEER, the government has gazetted Time, Asiaweek, and the Asian Wall Street Journal, all for "engaging in the domestic politics of Singapore". While Time has had its circulation restored, the other three publications are allowed a combined 1,300 weekly circulation compared to the 23,000 before they were gazetted.

Ironically, the current debate surrounding FEER grew out of the criticism the government received after it detained 22 persons in May and June of last year. On December 17, FEER ran a story based on Roman Catholic Priest Father Edgar D'Souza's account of a meeting between government and church officials immediately following the detentions. Needless to say, the government disagreed with the tone and content of the article, and wrote several letters, which the journal promptly published, expressing these concerns.

Since then, the situation has escalated into a running battle between government officials who wish to ensure that foreign journals print only material that is "objective and without distortion", and the FEER's attempt to cling to its right to publish freely. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is suing FEER for libel, and the journal is presently planning to pull its entire circulation from Singapore.

Last month, the government amended the Printing and Presses Act again to allow the photocopying and sale—without profit—of publications whose circulation it has restricted. FEER responded by offering to distribute copies of the magazine in Singapore without advertisement and not for profit. Meanwhile, our State and Commerce Departments have let it be known that such an amendment subverts Singapore's copyright law which was passed at United States urging last year. Their action is also probably a violation of the recently agreed to United States—Singapore copyright agreement.

Mr. Speaker, democracies must handle dissent according to democratic principles and practices. While the government claims the new photocopying amendment will ensure the free flow of information inside Singapore, by any other name it is a ban, because press freedoms entail not only the freedom to distribute but the freedom to receive information as well.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A country's stability and confidence are created by allowing information to flow freely, not by restricting journals whose views are at odds with the government's. Such restrictions display an insecurity which is unbecoming of a strong democracy and ally of the United States like Singapore.

BANKRUPTCY ISSUES

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from New York [Mr. FISH], the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, recently addressed the American Bankruptcy Institute's Second Annual Mid-Winter Leadership Conference. His remarks outlined the historical transformation of bankruptcy, described dilemmas Members of Congress face in considering bankruptcy legislation, and emphasized the need for a reexamination of the chapter 11 reorganization process.

This speech provides helpful perspective for Members of Congress and others interested in the subject of bankruptcy reform. Mr. FISH's discussion of the academic literature gives insightful intellectual context to bankruptcy issues Members of Congress confront.

I am pleased to commend this address to your attention.

ADDRESS OF HON. HAMILTON FISH JR., TO AMERICAN BANKRUPTCY INSTITUTE 2ND ANNUAL MID-WINTER LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, FEBRUARY 17, 1988

I welcome the opportunity to address an organization that is promoting wider understanding of the bankruptcy process and greatly assisting the Congress in its consideration of the implications of a variety of law reform proposals. Your diverse membership facilitates a robust exchange of views that can provide important perspective on bankruptcy problems. Those of us in the Congress appreciate your newsletters, your studies, and your legislative briefings—and we value your counsel and insight.

The field of bankruptcy has experienced dramatic changes. William Blackstone observed in 1766 that the laws of England "allow the benefit of the laws of bankruptcy to none but actual traders . . . if persons in other situations of life run in debt without the power of payment, they must take the consequences of their own indiscretion, even though they meet with sudden accidents that may reduce their fortunes; for the law holds it to be an unjustifiable practice, for any person but a tradesman to encumber himself with debts of any considerable value."

Fortunately, two centuries later, we have bankruptcy laws of broader applicability—and we treat debtors more humanely.

Bankruptcy, a subject that apparently was an afterthought to the framers of our Constitution, has become one of the more important congressional powers for fashioning responses to economic problems in twentieth-century America. Joseph Story tells us in his Commentaries on the Constitution that "[t]he power to pass laws on the subject of bankruptcies was not in the original draft of the constitution . . ."—and Charles Warren recounts that "the subject of bank-

ruptcy was not considered in the Federal Convention of 1787 until a very late date in its proceedings, when, on August 29, Charles Pinckney of South Carolina moved to commit the Full Faith and Credit Clause . . . with an addition" relating to bankruptcies. We have not even had a national bankruptcy law for approximately one-half of our history as a nation. Professor Thomas H. Jackson observes in his book, *The Logic and Limits of Bankruptcy Law*, that "only with the 1980's has [bankruptcy law] grown in popular and legal prominence. As it becomes more visible, bankruptcy law has become more controversial and its perceived usefulness more widespread."

Dramatic increases in bankruptcy filings—including multi-billion dollar corporations seeking the protections of the bankruptcy code—underscore the profound economic impact of the bankruptcy process. The Wall Street Journal tells us that "the surge in court-supervised reorganizations of such companies as Manville Corp., A.H. Robins Inc. and Texaco Inc. has elevated [bankruptcy lawyers] to a starring role in the profession." Bankruptcy lawyers today must not only have a detailed knowledge of the Bankruptcy Code but also a clear perspective on the interrelationships between the law of bankruptcy and such diverse subject areas as taxation, environmental law, tort law, and labor law. Bankruptcy judges must hear and decide an overwhelming number of cases—undoubtedly a major factor contributing to the high attrition among judges. The complexity of many of these bankruptcy cases makes the recruitment and retention of outstanding judges a high governmental priority.

This audience, however, does not need to hear more about the bankruptcy landscape from a Member of Congress. You experience it first-hand from a variety of perspectives. Your invitation, however, affords me the opportunity to reflect on my role as a legislator in this burgeoning field. The temptation, of course, is to focus on specific proposals for code amendments: should we, for example, carve a new exception to the automatic stay, make a specified category of obligations nondischargeable, or accord priority to certain categories of claims? The frenetic pace of racing from one subcommittee to another—from one subject to another—makes it easy to overlook the conceptual context of our work.

Later today I know you will be hearing about specific legislative developments as well as the nationwide implementation of the United States Trustee Program. At your luncheon I thought I would try to look at the subject of bankruptcy law revision from a broad perspective and identify two major dilemmas Members of Congress confront.

Firstly, Members of Congress face the dilemma of differentiating between legitimate and illegitimate objectives of bankruptcy law reform—identifying appropriate versus inappropriate goals. A series of questions comes to mind: should bankruptcy, which is primarily a debt collection mechanism, ever serve as a vehicle for a major substantive reallocation of rights? What are the limitations on the efficacy of seeking remedies to problems through bankruptcy code amendments rather than through amending state law or federal nonbankruptcy law? Is it unacceptable for the bankruptcy code, in pursuit of federal policy objectives, to alter the value of rights recognized by state law—or are the processes of bankruptcy sufficiently different from state law collection mecha-

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nisms to render comparisons of state and federal rights spurious?

The academic literature may be helpful in thinking about these questions. Professor Thomas Jackson [Harvard Law School] argues that "whenever bankruptcy law changes the relative value of nonbankruptcy rights, incentives are created for inappropriate uses of the bankruptcy process." Professor Douglas Baird [University of Chicago Law School], who often writes with Jackson, concludes that "[a] debtor in bankruptcy should have the same legal obligations as everyone else, and one should also turn to nonbankruptcy law to determine the priority of these obligations relative to other prebankruptcy obligations..." Professor Elizabeth Warren [University of Pennsylvania Law School], however, challenges this approach. She writes:

"... [O]utside bankruptcy, it is not clear as an empirical matter whether losses are distributed according to the state law scheme or according to creditor strength, debtor favoritism, or some other factor. . . .

"Baird ignores the fact that the way state collection law operates outside of bankruptcy is fundamentally different from the way it operates when grafted onto a bankruptcy system."

The academic debate provides background for discussing the legislative dilemma. We recognize, on the one hand, the importance of bankruptcy as a debt collection mechanism that restrains individual creditors from engaging in a race that can damage the value of an enterprise and reduce the recovery for creditors collectively. We do not want debtors or individual creditors to view bankruptcy as a stratagem to improve the positions they occupy under nonbankruptcy law; bankruptcies that do not advance the interests of creditors collectively can have negative economic consequences. When we devise principles governing the distribution of assets, on the other hand, we want to be able to take into account the equities of particular kinds of claims, the special hardships incident to certain benefit terminations, and—far from unimportant—the impact on communities of facilitating successful reorganizations.

The second dilemma we face as Members of Congress relates to how we evaluate widely divergent predictions of the likely impact of bankruptcy law changes on behavior. Legislative efforts to safeguard health, disability and death benefits in bankruptcy provide an example. During the last session the House and Senate each passed legislation (in slightly different form) that gives retiree benefit payments in reorganization cases the status of allowed administrative expenses—thus according them priority over all other categories of unsecured claims. Uncertainty, however, surrounds the impact of administrative priority treatment for retiree benefits on the willingness of third parties to provide businesses in reorganization with necessary goods and services—and on the confidence of workers that they will be paid for future work. The major issue is whether administrative expense status is consistent with the goal of facilitating reorganization.

The Congress—and here I generalize—faces the dilemma of evaluating—without the benefit of empirical data—how groups will respond to legislative remedies or be affected by them. If we expand the exceptions to discharge in chapter 13 cases, for example, will we encourage significant numbers of debtors to petition for relief under chapter 7 [Liquidation] rather than chapter 13

[Adjustment of Debts]? If we carve an exception to the automatic stay for a particular category of claim, will we inflict harm on the debtor or other creditors to an extent that outweighs the interest in permitting certain collection efforts to go forward?

A recent article in *Law and Contemporary Problems* by Sullivan, Warren and Westbrook notes the "striking fact that empirical research has played almost no role in the development of bankruptcy policy." The American Bankruptcy Institute is to be commended for recognizing the importance of empirical data to an informed exercise of legislative judgment—and for taking the initiative to provide it to us on subjects we addressed in 1984. I agree with the authors of the article in *Law and Contemporary Problems* that "knowledge is better than ignorance and that data gathered systematically and carefully will raise the level of policy debate and improve its conclusions."

At this point let me suggest a subject area for detailed study. In my view, the reliance on chapter 11 by a number of multibillion dollar corporations underscores the importance of congressional reexamination of the reorganization process.

Members of the public often have difficulty understanding why major viable companies like Johns-Manville Corp. and A.H. Robins Co. find it necessary to seek the protections of the Bankruptcy Code when confronted with enormous potential tort liability—in one case because of asbestos related claims and in the other case because of claims related to the Dalkon Shield. Delay in filing under chapter 11, however, helps early claimants at the expense of later claimants—a preference for the victims who suffer first that may be inappropriate as a matter of public policy. Timely filing under chapter 11 may promote a fairer result for claimants collectively.

Flexible interpretations of current bankruptcy law to accommodate victims with non-manifested injuries as well as victims with manifested injuries seem fairer than following the first come-first served principle applicable outside of the bankruptcy context. Professor Frank Kennedy, referring to mass tort cases, concludes that "[t]he bankruptcy court still is the best forum we have for resolving the conflicting claims. . . . [I]t affords all the interests entitled to protection the best assurance of fair treatment."

A recent law review article suggests that "tort victims be given a superpriority over all other claimants of the debtor." We must ask in response, however, what effect this would have on the willingness of potential creditors to do business with a company that could face future tort claims. What is the effect on the potential for rehabilitation of a debtor if it cannot offer assurances of repayment to entities that engage in business with it in the future? The tort victims themselves, as well as other creditors, may suffer if the business cannot reorganize; the assets available to pay claims may be diminished. We also legitimately can ask whether a superpriority for tort victims in bankruptcy provides an incentive to victims to force companies into bankruptcy—at least where state law does not recognize a preferred position for tort claims outside of bankruptcy.

Corporations facing multiple claims may conclude that they have to resort to bankruptcy because of the high costs of litigating thousands of claims outside of bankruptcy. But we may not want corporations to resort to bankruptcy in order to have access to an expedited claims resolution

process absent corporate economic distress. Thought should be given to providing less costly mechanisms for resolving mass tort claims outside of bankruptcy—thus removing a major incentive for seeking bankruptcy protection.

Together those of us with an interest in bankruptcy have much work to do in the years ahead. We must do a better job of clarifying for ourselves and the general public the extent to which problems associated with bankruptcy can be addressed by the Code. We must clearly distinguish problems that are unavoidable concomitants of financial distress and cannot be improved by changes in the bankruptcy code—from problems that are amenable to improvement through bankruptcy law reform.

We need to look beyond the specifics of legislative proposals to inquire into the appropriateness, from a federal bankruptcy law perspective, of our goals and objectives.

We should seek to encourage empirically based bankruptcy research to aid us in arriving at more informed judgments about the likely effects of legislative efforts.

Finally, we should seek to evaluate, in the light of a number of recent cases, whether the reorganization process requires modifications.

I am confident that this organization will make a major contribution towards the fulfillment of these objectives in the years ahead.

H.R. 4003, HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS ACT OF 1988

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining Mr. LELAND, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SIKORSKI and Mrs. COLLINS in introducing the Health Care for the Homeless Act, H.R. 4003. This legislation would revise and extend, for the next 3 years, the Health Care for the Homeless Grant Program, under which 109 public and private nonprofit grantees throughout the country currently deliver outpatient services to the homeless.

In June of last year, the Congress enacted the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, Public Law 100-77. This landmark, omnibus legislation contained several health care initiatives, including a categorical grant program for the delivery of primary care and substance abuse services to the homeless. That program, authorized at section 340 of the Public Health Service Act, makes grant funds available to public and nonprofit private organizations to deliver primary care, substance abuse, and, at the option of the grantee, outpatient mental health services to the homeless in their communities. The 340 program, as it is now known, was modeled after a successful 19-city demonstration program funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Pew Memorial Trust.

Funding for the 340 program was authorized at \$50 million in fiscal year 1987 and \$30 million in fiscal year 1988. Appropriations in each of those years were \$46 million and \$14.4 million, respectively. On December 1, 1987, and January 1, 1988, the Department of

Health and Human Services made a total of 109 grants with \$44.5 million of the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Department anticipates that the grantees will provide outpatient care to about 395,000 homeless men, women, and children. It is my understanding that the Department has just decided that the \$14.4 million fiscal year 1988 appropriation will be used to provide continuation funding for some of the existing grantees; none of the appropriation will be used to start new programs in communities with unmet needs.

I would note in passing that the \$14.4 million is obviously not sufficient to sustain all 109 grantees through a second year of operation; by December 1988, many of these grantees will need renewal grants of the size of their initial grants in order to maintain current services. I would also observe that the fiscal year 1988 appropriation is so low relative to the fiscal year 1987 level of \$46 million because the fiscal year 1987 funds were not actually distributed to all grantees until January, 1988, one quarter into fiscal year 1988.

The authorization for the 340 program expires on September 30 of this year. Given the growth in the homeless population and the large unmet need for health care, I do not believe we can allow this program to expire. The legislation I am cosponsoring today will extend the program through fiscal year 1991, with funding sufficient to enable the existing grantees to continue meeting the needs of their communities, and to allow the funding of additional urban and rural communities with significant homeless populations.

Estimates of the number of homeless are notoriously hard to obtain, conservatively ranging from 1 to 2 million. Whatever the precise number, it appears to be increasing. In a 1987 survey of 26 major cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors found that the demand for emergency shelter was up an estimated 21 percent from the previous year in all but one of the cities surveyed. The Mayors' survey found that, on average, 49 percent of the homeless were single men, 33 percent were families with children, 14 percent were single women, and 4 percent were unaccompanied youth.

The legislation Mr. Leland and I are introducing today would authorize \$61.2 million for the 340 program in fiscal year 1989, \$63.6 million in fiscal year 1990, and \$66.2 million in fiscal year 1991. These authorization levels will provide sufficient resources to fund health care for the homeless projects in 150 communities at an average amount of \$400,000 per year, with an adjustment for inflation of 4 percent per year. Thus, funding for the existing 109 grantees could be continued, and new funding could be provided for an additional 41 urban and rural grantees, allowing them to serve some 148,000 additional homeless people.

I recognize that the administration fiscal year 1989 budget proposal is far more limited: it would fund the program at only \$15 million. This level of funding would support only 50 grantees serving about 130,000 people, a sharp drop from current program levels. Of the 109 current grantees, 59 would lose their current funding, leaving 260,000 homeless men, women, and children without access to outpatient health services. I can see no

reason why more than half of the current grantees should lose their funding. I can see every reason why urban and rural communities that are not currently funded should have a reasonable opportunity to initiate a program.

The legislation being introduced today would make very few substantive changes in the current 340 program. As under current law, grantees would have to provide, or arrange for the provision of, primary care and substance abuse services for the homeless. Grantees could continue to determine the "mix" of services based on local circumstances. They could also, at their option, provide mental health services, as the majority of existing grantees have chosen to do.

The current requirement that grantees contribute 25 percent of program costs from non-Federal sources would remain in place in 1989. However, beginning in fiscal year 1990, non-Federal resources would have to be increased from one fourth to one third of total program costs. The purpose of this requirement is to assure that limited Federal funds are targeted on those communities that are willing to make a significant commitment of local public and private resources to the health needs of their homeless populations. I recognize that raising matching contributions is more difficult in some communities than others. However, it is important that the Federal funds under this program stimulate local efforts, not replace local dollars. To accommodate hardship situations, the Secretary of HHS would be authorized to waive the matching requirement (whether 25 percent or 33 percent) for nonprofit private applicants if it is not feasible for the applicant to comply.

While the Health Care for the Homeless Program is still in its infancy, if properly managed and funded, it will become one of the major legacies of the McKinney Act, easing the suffering and improving the health status of hundreds of thousands of our most vulnerable citizens. I would urge my colleagues to support this bill.

PUERTO RICO'S JOB-WELFARE PLAN

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out to my colleagues today an innovative program in Puerto Rico that would have national implications for the Food Stamp Program. As you know, Puerto Rico's federally assisted nutritional assistance program has for several years switched over from food stamps to a food checks program in which cash benefits are mailed as checks to eligible recipients each month.

We have found in Puerto Rico that this new method has reduced administrative cost, eliminated fraud and tightened eligibility requirements for recipients. This system has worked well, and other States have modeled their proposed changes in their food stamps program after ours, the most recent of which is Alabama.

Now, we in Puerto Rico are going a step further. Our Governor, Rafael Hernández Colón, has just announced a plan in which Federal funds that are part of the Nutritional Assistance Program—or PAN—Spanish for "bread"—as we call the food checks system in Spanish—are diverted to job-producing activities. It is called "PAN and Work." As an example, a locally owned jackets and jeans manufacturing firm, situated in the economically depressed mountain town of Orocovis, is scheduled to receive a wage-subsidy paid from the diverted nutritional assistance funds of up to 25 percent of the wages of all employees who are recruited from the PAN ranks.

These are the people who used to receive food stamps under the initial program in Puerto Rico but who then were switched over to food checks.

Governor Hernández Colón is setting aside \$44 million of the NAP funds for this new subsidy plan for job-producing activities, particularly in such remote towns as Orocovis, where unemployment is unusually high. The subsidy plan thus has several benefits, as was pointed out in a February 11 editorial in the San Juan Star. For one thing, the company is encouraged to hire more workers. For another, the workers get the chance to earn more money at a job than they were getting by simply collecting welfare. Lastly, the food checks rolls will be gradually reduced.

The subsidy operates on decreasing basis over a five-year period. During that time, the employer's business should be growing, which means that many more people should get use to working. Governor Hernández Colón, in announcing the bold new incentives program in Orocovis, noted that thousands of welfare recipients had applied for the new jobs created by the wage subsidy program, many more than could be hired immediately. This is clear proof that the poor in Puerto Rico want jobs, not welfare. If this jobs-for-welfare plan works out as well as it has begun, we will be expanding it substantially in the island.

The whole thing is an idea whose time has come, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues across the Nation.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT INCENTIVE ACT OF 1987

HON. RONNIE G. FLIPPO

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. FLIPPO. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to introduce the Small Business Investment Incentive Act of 1987. This legislation will encourage taxpayers to invest in the crucial underpinning of our economy—small business.

The concept for the bill was originated by Harvey Goldstein, a conscientious, civic-minded certified public accountant in California, who was frustrated by a tax system that has his clients searching for tax shelters for their investments while promising small businesses struggle to secure capital. It also seems incongruent that our capitalistic society

allows tax write-offs on business failures but imposes taxes on investments in successful businesses.

The Small Business Investment Incentive Act reconciles these inconsistencies by allowing investors to defer taxes on up to \$25,000 (\$50,000 on joint returns.) By providing this tax break to investors in qualified small businesses, the Small Business Investment Incentive Act gives investors the incentive to support our small business community.

The current tax structure makes investing in small business an unattractive, high-risk venture, which puts small business operators at a disadvantage. In a time when a top priority should be maintaining a healthy economic balance we cannot afford to neglect the small business sector.

Small business employees at least half of all workers in the United States and small firms are 24 times more innovative—creating more patents and inventions—than large firms, according to the Small Business Administration.

In Alabama, 88 percent of all businesses have 20 or fewer employees. Alabama's small businesses won \$622,989,000 in Federal contracts in 1985, and small firms in the State contributed the majority of net new jobs (more than 15,400) between 1982 and 1984.

Small business gives the American economy its strength, versatility and pioneering spirit, and with consumers still wary of the financial forecast for the coming year, the country needs a healthy, growing small business community.

This issue is therefore of paramount importance for the 100th Congress. It is imperative that small business be encouraged in order for the United States to fend off foreign competition and to keep the economy stable. The legislation I am introducing is a commonsense means of coping with the foremost problem of small business owners—raising capital.

Safeguards, built into the act, will prevent misuses or abuses of the legislation. For instance, a small firm can sell no more than \$300,000 of stock under this program and one investor can own no more than 50 percent of the company's stock to prevent this plan from being used as an arbitrary tax shelter. The funds used to purchase stock must go directly into the company to ensure that additional capital goes into the company where it will do the most good.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident this 100th Congress will give this bill the careful consideration it deserves. It is an important measure and I look forward to working with my colleagues to perfect the legislation in the coming months.

THE CHILD CARE SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Child Care Services Improvement Act. This bill is a powerful, practical, affordable, and long-term

solution to one of the most serious problems facing American families.

The economic strength of our Nation depends on our commitment to assuring a work force that is both well trained and of sufficient size to support growth. Today, women are a critical component of that work force. Their full participation requires that quality child care be available for their children.

Since 1950, women's participation in the labor force has tripled, but support for the children of working mothers has not. The Labor Department has estimated that as many as 20,000 children under the age of 3 are unsupervised at least part of the day. Increasingly, stories appear in our newspapers of parents dropping children off at public libraries because they cannot afford after-school care, or of children condemned to destructive care because parents have no choice of providers.

The Child Care Services Improvement Act takes the necessary steps to increase the supply of affordable, quality child care across the country without restricting the variety of kinds of care that working families need.

It expands the supply of care by providing grants to help child care facilities get established, eliminating liability insurance and tax code barriers that discourage prospective child-care providers from entering the profession, and by assisting family-based providers in financing the home improvements necessary to become licensed. It seeks to increase the buying power of low-income working families by allowing States to provide sliding-fee scale child care certificates or scholarships.

Finally, through tax incentives to business and parents, the bill encourages the adoption of strategies that will minimize the need for child care. The demographics of the work force demand creative approaches to work schedules and employee benefits that recognize parents must spend time with their children as well as work.

The Child Care Services Improvement Act is a fundamentally different approach from any bill introduced so far. It is affordable, even in these deficit-ridden years. While it requires that Federal dollars flow to providers who meet State standards, it does not preempt this critical State responsibility. It targets our limited Federal resources specifically at expanding day-care slots and seeks to better utilize existing resources for improving training and referral systems.

Title I establishes a \$250 million block grant administered by the States which will provide grants for communities, nonprofits, small business, educational institutions, and others to increase the supply of licensed or accredited child care, providing certificates and scholarships for child-care assistance to low-income families; loans to businesses to fund the start-up costs of employer sponsored programs; sick child programs; and, after-school care.

Title I also requires States to develop strong outreach programs to help parents evaluate their day-care provider and understand the importance of their active involvement in monitoring quality. The Outreach Program assures providers access to training, technical assistance, or information on licensing standards, nutrition programs, and other important resources. It includes as well as a 2-year old harmless provision designed to en-

courage underground family child-care providers to join the system by allowing them to continue to provide services while they are in the process of becoming accredited or licensed.

Title II addresses the liability insurance crisis that has plagued child-care providers in recent years. Finding affordable liability insurance has become a major problem, discouraging potential providers from entering the child-care field, and forcing many out of business or to go unlicensed. Liability concerns are a major reason why more businesses are unwilling to participate in developing child-care projects.

Title III authorizes \$100 million to States to establish child-care liability insurance pools under the Risk Retention Act.

Title IV makes \$25 million available for State-administered revolving loan funds to help home-care providers finance the capital improvements necessary to become licensed. It is one thing to mandate licensure for all necessary day-care homes; it is quite another to provide individual women caring for children in their homes with the resources to meet standards. This bill addresses the problem head on to increase the availability of licensed or accredited day care throughout our towns and cities.

Title V simplifies the tax treatment of family child-care providers, replacing the requirement to file quarterly gross income and Social Security taxes with an annual filing requirement. Moreover, family child-care providers are currently treated as self-employed individuals, and are required to file both the employer and the employee share of SECA taxes. Our bill would eliminate one-half of the payroll tax for home-based providers. By streamlining the tax treatment of these small providers and reducing the mountain of IRS redtape, my bill eliminates some of the disincentives to becoming a child-care provider or operating above ground.

The Child Care Services Improvement Act recognizes and encourages the integral role the private sector must play if there is to be a sufficient supply of child care to meet the demand. Barely 5 percent of employers now sponsor day-care centers or help their employees pay for care. The bill authorizes a tax credit for companies which sponsor onsite child-care facilities; requires dependent care to be a part of a cafeteria plans; and, creates an annual awards program that will recognize businesses that adopt personnel policies that enable employees to reduce their needs for child care.

This bill is the companion to legislation introduced yesterday by Senator ORRIN HATCH. I have been proud to work with Senator HATCH, and this bill reflects his strong and longstanding commitment to the well-being of children and families. The Child Care Services Improvement Act is a giant step toward assuring that America's families will be strong in the future. It is a balanced and pragmatic approach that encourages the development of a wide variety of child care settings—the variety upon which parents and children depend.

LOSING A GREAT AMERICAN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, on January 18, 1988, a great American died. William J. Yohannan, known affectionately as "Yogi," came to this country in 1929 from Persia after losing everything but his self-respect, his faith in God, and his dream of becoming an American citizen. In 1 day 17 of his family had been killed during the massacre of a Christian village by Turkish radicals. Having hidden under the bodies of the slain, including his grandmother's, he was later rescued by a Presbyterian missionary who saw to it that the young boy received care from an aunt, education at the mission school, and a chance to pursue his American dream.

Exactly 5 years after arriving at Ellis Island, Yogi was granted his coveted citizenship and 3 years later married Marguerite Sargis, also a native of Persia. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Yogi enlisted in the U.S. Navy and was sent to the South Pacific, where he served his adopted country with courage and dedication. After the war, he became the first civilian manager of a Naval Officers' Club at the Naval Air Station in Marietta, GA. Widely known and respected in the Atlanta area, he became manager of the Piedmont Driving Club and then of Yohannan's Restaurant. During this period he played an important role in the quiet desegregation of Atlanta restaurants. Although he had little free time to enjoy it, Yogi was an ardent fisherman. In 1968 he and his wife moved to Savannah where he opened and became the first manager of the Chatham Club. Several years of declining health culminated in his death at the age of 78.

Yogi Yohannan was indeed a great American, because he never took his treasured citizenship for granted. Out of the turmoil of his early years there emerged from the heart of that poor immigrant lad, a deep appreciation for freedom. Those who were fortunate to have known him have found their lives enriched by his loyal friendship, his winsome personality, his gratitude for the opportunity to work, his religious convictions, his patriotism, and his loving concern for others.

MR. ORBIN "LEO" HILL: KENTUCKY BLIND WORKER OF THE YEAR

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, as a proud cosponsor of legislation honoring the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act, which provides meaningful employment to the blind and severely disabled, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Mr. Orbin (Leo) Hill, recipient of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind "Worker of the Year Award" for 1987.

Fifty years since its enactment in 1938, the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act continues to provide employment and other support services to thousands of blind, multihandicapped blind, and other severely handicapped people throughout the United States. It has been a successful initiative which has provided gainful and remunerative employment to many who would otherwise have limited employment options. Mr. Hill is but 1 of 55 Kentuckians who benefits from this important program.

In his 19 years with the Kentucky Industries for the Blind, Mr. Hill has worked his way from a regular laborer to a supervisor. He currently oversees 19 blind employees working for 5 major industries in the Louisville area. In addition to being legally blind, he has overcome a hearing impairment and also must undergo physical therapy for hip and knee problems.

Each year the National Industries for the Blind, the central nonprofit agency for workshops for the blind participating in the JWOD Program, selects one outstanding blind worker as the Peter J. Salmon National Blind Worker of the Year. Mr. Hill was recently nominated to receive this outstanding honor.

I salute Mr. Hill's for determination to succeed and his dedication to his work and wish him the best in the years to come.

GUND TOYMAKER CELEBRATES 90TH YEAR

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 90th birthday of Gund, Inc., which is located in Edison, NJ. Gund is the oldest producing soft toy company in the United States and is a leader in the development of innovative plush toys.

Gund is a family business, run by the Raiffe family. The Raiffe's are firm believers in a "hands on" management style, which is reflected in the tremendous success of their products. The business side of the company is run ably by Herbert Raiffe, while design responsibilities are under Rita Raiffe. Mrs. Raiffe reads National Geographic and periodically visits zoos to make sure that each Gund animal has the look and characteristics of the real thing. Marketing vice-president, Bruce Raiffe, represents the third generation to enter the family business.

Gund is a leader in establishing safety standards for its products. All Gund products are developed with child safety in mind. A tension test is conducted to ensure that all hard parts such as buttons are safely in place. Other tests include checking products for flame retardancy, machine washability and toxicity.

In 1986, the company established the Gund Foundation, which contributes soft toys to charities which help handicapped or underprivileged children.

Gund exemplifies the success that can be enjoyed by businesses dedicated to producing quality items that last. The company was a pioneer in the stuffed toy industry, and contin-

ues to grow with the development of new markets and products, such as its Kindergund line for infants.

Mr. Speaker, it is always encouraging to see family-run businesses excel in our marketplace. Gund's 90 years of operation testify to the company's talents and dedication to product quality. I am sure Gund will enjoy many, many more years of success in bringing satisfaction to its toy customers around the world, young and old alike.

PROGRAM HELPS BUSINESSES TO "JUST SAY NO" TO DRUGS IN THE WORKPLACE

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I want to share with my colleagues in the House the story of a New Jersey company that has made a solid commitment to join the war against illegal drugs in our society.

That company, Hoffmann-La Roche, is now in the process of reaching out to all of our Fortune 1000 companies seeking their support for the largest program ever conceived to fight against the abuse of illegal drugs in the workplace.

Recently, we were all reminded of the critical importance of efforts to stop drug abuse at the only point in the distribution process where it can be stopped effectively and permanently—with the user.

As long as there is a market for illegal drugs, there will be a supply. Efforts to cut supply lines have been unsuccessful because of the monetary incentive involved.

Hoffmann-La Roche recognizes this reality and is going to the heart of the problem by organizing the business community to take the threat of drug abuse seriously.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimates that drug abuse problems in the workplace cost American companies \$35 billion a year.

In his State of the Union address, President Reagan spoke of the critical social implications of drug abuse and called for a renewed commitment in the continuing crusade to encourage everyone to "just say no" to illicit drugs.

Until now, attempts to fight drug abuse in the workplace have foundered because there is no recognized standard for identifying and treating the victims of this national tragedy.

Through the formation of multicompartment task forces, those standards will be allowed to evolve in the form of guidelines for action.

With union-management cooperation, these task forces will develop recommendations covering the medical impact, as well as the legal, legislative and regulatory environment, and the role of human resource professionals of our national fight against drug abuse.

Task force recommendations on these and other issues will be presented at a one-day national conference to be held later this spring.

The goal of the conference is to define appropriate business policies and programs to

guide the handling of the challenging and complex issue of drug abuse.

Conference planners are working closely with organizers of the White House Conference for a Drug Free America to share insights and to develop a complementary approach to the common problem.

The White House Conference for a Drug Free America will be held on February 28. White House Conference Chairman Lois Haight Harrington has applied her great talent and energy to this important fight against drug abuse in our society.

I know that the findings of the White House Conference will provide a solid foundation upon which the multicompany task forces can build.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Hoffmann-La Roche president and CEO Irwin Lerner and his associates for their dedication to this difficult problem-solving task.

I also urge my colleagues in the House to encourage business leaders within your districts to take the time to add your voices to the debate by participating in this important effort.

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS APPRECIATION WEEK, FEBRU- ARY 21-27, 1988

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute the big brothers and big sisters of our Nation during Big Brothers/Big Sisters Appreciation Week. This week, February 21-27, 1988, provides our Nation the chance to thank these caring men and women.

Big brothers and big sisters fill a much needed role created by the rising trend of single family homes. They are committed to the welfare of the youth in America. By offering their time and guidance, they serve as the surest hedge we have to protect our young people from straying into trouble and delinquency. In providing desperately needed care and support, big brothers and sisters show our young that we do care about them. Filling the role of a missing parent provides love and caring for the child and a deep sense of fulfillment to the big brother or sister.

We must remain firm in our responsibility to inculcate the value of family and love to the next generation of Americans. It is imperative that tomorrow's citizenry operate from an unbridled sense of confidence and optimism we instill in them today. This attitude will only come about through love and attention. Big brothers and big sisters serve as both a conduit and reservoir of these invaluable human resources.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the big brothers and big sisters of our Nation.

MENTAL ILLNESS AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a number of my colleagues and myself, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 464, to authorize the President to designate the week of October 2-8, 1988, "Mental Illness Awareness Week."

The purpose of this joint resolution is to focus public attention on concerns surrounding, and the advances made in, the treatment of mental illness. A "Mental Illness Awareness Week" resolution has been introduced, passed, and proclaimed for the past 6 years. Its purpose has been and is to educate the public that no one need to live with problems such as debilitating anxiety, panic, phobias, depression, or schizophrenia.

In any 6 month period 30 million adults and 2 to 10 million children suffer from mental disorders. This includes 1.5 million Americans suffering with schizophrenia, 9 to 16 million diagnosed with manic-depression, depression, or other depressive disorders, and of the elderly who are diagnosed as "senile," nearly one-fourth actually suffer from a curable mental illness. Additionally, nearly two-thirds of the AIDS patients in the United States will show symptoms of dementia, before they die.

Mental illness is an increasingly curable disease. The Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences states that the personal and social costs of mental illness, alcoholism, and substance abuse disorders are comparable to those of heart disease or cancer. Appropriate treatment of mental illness has been demonstrated to be cost-effective in terms of restored productivity, reduced utilization of health services and lessened social dependence.

Recovery from mental illness is a reality. Nine of ten patients suffering with major depression or anxiety can recover; 7 of 10 suffering from manic depression can return to normal lives; 5 of 10 with schizophrenia can improve and 1 in 4 can recover. Much of the progress in treatment can be attributed to major advances in clinical research in psychiatry. Research projects supported by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration have made great strides in numerous areas.

The inspiration for "Mental Illness Awareness Week" comes from such groups as the American Psychiatric Association and the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill. The APA members conduct research and provide treatment necessary for those suffering from mental illnesses. The alliance, which was formed in 1979 for families with a mentally ill member, supports education, advocacy, and research in the mental health field.

Few diseases have the potential which mental illness does to disrupt the lives of both its sufferers and their family and friends. And, no other disease carries such a stigma. This nationwide effort was implemented to draw attention to the burden felt by the family and friends of those suffering from mental illness.

Only through an increased understanding of the causes and the treatment programs available for this disease will the fear and ignorance surrounding mental illness be done away with.

"Mental Illness Awareness Week" provides us with the dual opportunity to reach out and help fellow Americans increase their understanding of this disease and help those afflicted with mental illness seek timely and appropriate care. Mental illness is worthy of our attention. I urge that my colleagues cosponsor this important resolution.

"A NIGHT FOR AFGHANISTAN" BANQUET HELD FOR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, on February 20, I was honored to cosponsor and attend a banquet in Phoenix, AZ, to benefit relief organizations that are helping victims of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The banquet, "A Night for Afghanistan," was hosted by my friends Christopher and Sonia Cole of Phoenix, who did an outstanding job in organizing the event. Sonia Cole is herself an Afghan refugee. "A Night for Afghanistan" attracted concerned Americans from across the country, and raised over \$165,000 for the Afghan Relief Committee and the International Rescue Committee which are involved in Afghan relief work.

By now, the story of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the battle waged by freedom fighters there is well known. The Mujahideen have fought one of the world's superpowers to a virtual stalemate. As a result, the Soviets appear to be considering a withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan.

While our government aids the Mujahideen as a matter of policy, the importance of private aid for relief organizations working in refugee camps cannot be underestimated. Christopher and Sonia Cole deserve our congratulations for making life a little better for Afghan families who are enduring terrible hardships as their husbands, sons, and brothers battle the Soviet invasion.

HAPPY NEW YEAR, 4686

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, February 21, 1988 marked the beginning of the Chinese New Year, 4686 in the Chinese calendar. As a Member of Congress from the Eighth District of New York who proudly represents many constituents of Chinese descent, I would like to wish them, and all Chinese-Americans a happy New Year.

The new year is regarded as a time of new beginnings to be celebrated with family and friends. It is an opportunity for the Chinese to

honor their ancestors and remember those who are dear to them by exchanging gifts and celebrating Chinese traditions and history.

This year is symbolized by the dragon which will bring peace and prosperity to the coming year. Those born in the year of the Dragon will receive good fortune throughout their lives.

Happy New Year.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID PRESENTS THREAT OF HAZARDOUS RE- LEASE

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, our Nation continues to confront environmental problems posing potential life-threatening hazards to millions of American citizens. We, as policymakers, must learn from the lesson of Bhopal, and from our own failure to clean up hazardous waste sites and correct environmental problems in our own country. Proper vigilance could save us billions of dollars in resources and protect the well-being of thousands of communities, large and small.

I recently learned that such potential dangers exist at three separate industrial sites within or near my own district, all of them industrial facilities which utilize a chemical called hydrofluoric acid [HF]. A December 13 article in the South Bay (CA) Daily Breeze states that HF is potentially more deadly than methyl-isocyanate, the chemical that caused the tragedy in Bhopal. HF is used to manufacture fluorocarbons and is the chemical catalyst that assists in the production of high-octane gasoline, through a process called alkylation. The Environmental Policy Institute estimates that the lives of over 2 million citizens living near these three facilities in my district would be endangered by a release of HF.

Two recent events warn us of the dangers of this deadly toxic chemical. In 1986, the U.S. Department of Energy and several energy companies cosponsored a test in the Nevada desert that was designed to simulate the accidental release of varying levels of HF. The test showed that HF was more toxic than originally believed, spreading downwind in a heavy gaseous cloud. People living within 7.5 miles downwind would have been in a zone "immediately dangerous to life and health." Perhaps the most frightening conclusion of the test was that water spray was not an effective container of HF, as some experts had believed it would be. Dr. Ronald Koopman, the Department of Energy official overseeing the test, has subsequently stated that water would only be 50-percent effective as a container of HF, and that considerable engineering advancement must occur before water could ever serve as a truly effective container.

The second event occurred October 30, 1987, when residents of Texas City, TX, experienced a real-life release of HF from a ruptured storage tank. Over 4,000 people were evacuated, and 1,000 required hospital care. According to several experts, these residents

were extremely fortunate that prevailing wind conditions took the resultant HF cloud over open land away from population centers. According to Dr. Koopman, Texas City "came within a hair's breadth" of an accident "that could have killed thousands of people."

In light of these two events, a highly respected national group, the Environmental Policy Institute, held a press conference last December at which it urged refineries across the country to switch from HF to a much safer equal-performance alkylation substitute, sulfuric acid [H₂SO₄]. EPI went on to estimate that over 2 million southern Californians face unnecessary exposure to an HF disaster. In response to EPI's call for action, the board of directors of the South Coast Air Quality Management District has launched an investigation into the likelihood of such an accident occurring at the Los Angeles-area refineries, one of which has had a serious fire in just the last few months.

I think it is vitally important that these facts be brought to the attention of my colleagues. And I hope that as we prepare to consider improvements to the Clean Air Act, we examine this issue closely and take whatever steps are necessary to save this country from a preventable catastrophe of unthinkable proportions.

Three articles on the subject from California newspapers follow, which I include in the RECORD:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Dec. 5, 1987]

ALERT SOUNDED ON POTENTIALLY LETHAL REFINERY CHEMICAL

(By Larry B. Stammer)

Fifty-eight U.S. oil refineries, including three in the Los Angeles area, are using a potentially lethal chemical that could result in a Bhopal-like disaster threatening as many as 12 million people across the country, a Washington-based environmental group has warned.

Fred Millar of the Environmental Policy Institute issued the warning three years after the Bhopal disaster in India that resulted in more than 2,800 deaths. He urged local communities and residents to immediately embark on a "crash review" of all facilities in their area that use the chemical, hydrofluoric acid.

The three Southern California refineries identified as using hydrofluoric acid include the Mobil Oil refinery in Torrance that was the scene of a major explosion and fire Nov. 24. Plant officials said they believe there was no major leak of hydrofluoric acid in the explosion.

The other Los Angeles-area plants identified in the report are the Golden West Refining Co. of Santa Fe Springs and Union Pacific Resources in Wilmington, formerly known as the Champlin Petroleum Co.

A deadly cloud of methyl isocyanate escaped from the Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal on Dec. 3, 1984. Millar said a hydrofluoric acid accident could cause a "similar calamity."

While not disputing the potential dangers posed by the chemical, the American Petroleum Institute said in a statement released Friday in Washington that hydrofluoric acid has been used in the refining of gasoline since 1942. It is used today to boost the octane content of unleaded gasoline.

"The many companies using hydrofluoric acid have always been aware of the potential hazards of improper exposure or inadvertent release of hydrofluoric acid and

have developed strict practices and procedures related to hydrofluoric acid operations," the API said in a statement relayed by Robert Getts of the Los Angeles-based Western Oil and Gas Assn.

The environmental organization said that based on new tests conducted in the Nevada desert, a 1,000 gallon spill of hydrofluoric acid could be lethal to those living within five miles of the refineries and "immediately dangerous to life and health" as far away as 7½ miles.

The group said there are 477,000 people within five miles of the Mobil refinery, 405,000 within five miles of the Union Pacific Resources refinery and 478,000 people within five miles of the Golden Western Refining Co. plant. Millar said residents in 70 communities, including Chicago, Philadelphia and Houston, face similar threats. He said the toxic acid is also used by the Energy Department in the production of nuclear weapons.

Last October more than 2,000 people were evacuated from their homes and more than 100 were taken to hospitals in Texas City, Tex. after a cloud of hydrofluoric acid was accidentally released from a Marathon Oil Co. refinery there. No details of serious injuries resulted from the release; most of those hospitalized were treated for minor respiratory, skin and eye irritations.

The release occurred when a crane accidentally dropped parts of an industrial heater it was carrying, shearing a pipe leading to into a storage drum containing the hydrofluoric acid.

"To the best of our knowledge," the American Petroleum Institute said Friday, "the release in Texas City on Oct. 30 was the most significant petroleum related incident in the United States involving hydrofluoric acid over its 45-year history of use in the petroleum industry."

Barry Berkett, senior vice president at Golden West Refining Co. in Santa Fe Springs, confirmed Friday that hydrofluoric acid is used there.

"We have very strict control conditions for the limited amount of hydrofluoric acid that enters our refinery," he said. He added that nearby residents should not be alarmed. Similar assurances were given by Mobil officials.

In March 1985, seven workers at Golden West were injured, one seriously, when a valve on a truck delivering a shipment of hydrofluoric acid was turned on before a connection to a holding tank was completed.

Torrance Fire Marshall Denny Haas said in an interview Friday that small amounts of hydrofluoric acid were detected leaking at the Mobil refinery Thanksgiving morning, two days after the Nov. 24 explosion.

The explosion involved a 30-foot-tall alkylation unit that Haas said uses hydrofluoric acid in removing impurities from the propane being produced. Asked if hydrofluoric acid was involved in the explosion, Haas said, "I doubt it because the fireball was a vapor cloud. It probably consumed itself right then and there if there were any hydrofluoric acid in the vapor."

Wyman D. Robb, manager of the Mobil refinery, said Friday, "We certainly recognize the toxicity and danger of hydrofluoric acid. Our employees are trained regularly in handling that material and in emergency procedures in the event of any sort of release."

Robb said that there have been small releases of hydrofluoric acid but that they were contained within the bounds of the refinery. He said that some employees have

suffered from inhaling the vapors or coming into contact with the chemical but that there had been no fatalities.

There was no immediate comment available from owners of the Union Pacific Resources refinery in Wilmington.

The U.S. Department of Energy as well as the petroleum industry, the API said, continue to study spill test results involving hydrofluoric acid to determine whether further precautions are required.

In a telephone interview Friday, Walter Switzer, a combustion toxicologist with the nonprofit Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, told *The Times*, "It's dangerous stuff." He said that the acute effects of inhaling high doses include inhibition of breathing and burning of the eyes. The chemical attacks such organs as the kidneys and the upper respiratory tract.

Millar noted that instead of using hydrofluoric acid, about half of the nation's oil refineries use sulfuric acid, which he said is "indisputably a considerably safer process to workers and local citizens. . . ."

[From the South Bay Daily Breeze, Dec. 13, 1987]

RISK HIGH FOR CHEMICAL DISASTER—REPORT IDENTIFIES 3 LOCAL FACILITIES

(By Alan Janson)

The South Bay runs one of the highest risks in the nation of a Bhopal-like disaster because the area harbors three of the county's four largest users of hydrofluoric acid, according to a Washington-based environmental group and a local air quality official.

Hydrofluoric acid is rated as more dangerous than the methyl isocyanate that escaped from the Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, India, three years ago and killed more than 2,800 people.

The three facilities are the Allied Signal chemical plant in El Segundo, the Union Pacific Resources plant in Wilmington and the Mobil Oil refinery in Torrance, scene of a major explosion and fire Nov. 24.

Golden West Refining Co. in Santa Fe Springs is the only other known facility to use large amounts of the gas in the county.

Fred Millar of the Environmental Policy Institute in Washington, D.C., released the names of 58 oil refineries using the potentially lethal chemical that he said poses a threat to residents in 70 communities throughout the United States.

In his original release, Millar did not mention Allied Chemical, the largest single user of the chemical in the county, said Robert Antonopolis from the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

If the gas that escaped the Union Carbide plant had been hydrofluoric acid, many more Indians would have died, Antonopolis said.

"We're going to have a Bhopal if we don't shape up," Millar said.

Oil and chemical company representatives acknowledge the danger of hydrofluoric acid, but they complained that comparisons to Bhopal are designed to excite rather than educate people.

"This is unnecessarily alarming people," said Wyman D. Robb, manager of the Mobil refinery, which he added is trying to improve the public's knowledge of its operations.

The plant has had accidents involving the gas that produced minor injuries, but never killed any workers, Robb said. "We've always been able to contain (the escaped gas) within the confines of the refinery."

Most recently, hydrofluoric acid escaped pipes during evening fire repairs on Nov. 25

and Nov. 29, said Mike Freige, a fire investigator for the Torrance Fire Department. The gas dissipated without injury before firefighters arrived, Freige said.

The Nov. 24 fire occurred in the alkylation unit where the hydrofluoric acid is used. If any escaped in the explosion, it was consumed by the flames, Robb said.

Hydrofluoric acid has been used in gasoline refining since 1942. Today it is used to boost the octane in unleaded gasoline. Allied uses the chemical to make refrigerants.

In a recent experiment, Millar said, 1,000 gallons of hydrofluoric acid were released in the Nevada desert. Had the area been inhabited, the spill would have proved lethal to people living within five miles and dangerous to life and health as far away as seven and a half miles, Millar said.

About 477,000 people live within five miles of the Mobil refinery, 405,000 within the five miles of the Union Pacific Resources refinery and 478,000 within five miles of the Golden West, he said.

Millar had no calculations for the Allied Plant. However, the AQMD conducted a study in 1985 in the wake of the Bhopal disaster and estimated that a toxic gas from the Allied plant could severely injure 15,000 people and force more than 1 million to evacuate their homes and businesses.

TREATED WITH RESPECT

"Hydrofluoric acid is dangerous," Joe Barnett, Allied's plant manager, said, "and we treat it with great respect."

Allied has double-lined pipes, cut off valves and water spray nozzles aimed at joints, the most likely points of escaping gas, Barnett said. Water would knock down the gas and allow for easy clean up.

In addition, Barnett said, Allied has an empty tank so the hydrofluoric acid tank can be drained in an emergency.

Antonopolis said Allied's protection were the most extensive he has seen.

Last month, Allied conducted three days of training drills with El Segundo, Los Angeles City and county fire departments. The exercises, which assumed that an airplane crashed at the site, were also viewed by city officials.

"Our effort has been that people who need to know not only about this but other chemicals," Barnett said.

Hydrofluoric acid is the only chemical that can be used in refrigerants, Barnett said. That may explain why Allied has the largest hydrofluoric acid storage in the county, according to Antonopolis.

At Mobil, Robb presented a similar list of protections against spills and programs for spills. Mobil does not, however, have the reserve tank like Allied.

"I have more protection there than in another type of unit," Robb said.

Likewise, Jim Sallers, speaking for Union Pacific Resources from its base in Fort Worth, Texas, said the Wilmington unit was designed in 1982 with the latest in protections. The plant also has an around-the-clock, 18-man emergency response unit.

SOLID RECORD

Robb said the industry's accident record with hydrofluoric acid is a good one, with the exception of Texas City, Texas. In October, a cloud of hydrofluoric acid escaped from the Marathon Oil Co. refinery there, causing officials to evacuate 2,000 people and treat 100 for minor injuries.

The accident occurred when a crane dropped parts of an industrial heater that cut a pipe leading to a storage drum of hydrofluoric acid.

That a crane should be carrying anything over hydrofluoric acid shows a cavalier attitude in the industry to the dangers of hydrofluoric acid, Miller said.

"We haven't learned our lesson from Bhopal," Millar said. Marathon officials also had said water could knock down the gas and that no cloud could form in a moist climate, Millar said. But they were wrong.

In addition, the Texas community—which Millar said probably faced the greatest danger in the country because it has three refineries using the gas—had lax evacuation plans. People were moved downwind of the refinery only for the cloud to catch up with them, Millar said.

Communities should take a serious interest in how these companies protect them from such chemicals and review their evacuation procedures, Millar said.

Under new state laws, all companies with toxic chemicals must notify local officials and an emergency plan must be prepared. Torrance is still developing its plan, said Fire Marshal Denny Haas.

A solution to the problems of hydrofluoric acid could be for refineries to use sulfuric acid, considered less toxic and dangerous, Millar said.

For Mobil, Robb said, the use of sulfuric acid would require new machinery and a different design. The acid also must be disposed of in special sites, he said.

"Half the nation's refineries use sulfuric acid," Millar said, "and none of them are going broke."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 2, 1988]

REFINERY BLAST SPARKS WARNING ON POSSIBILITY OF POISONOUS GAS RELEASE

(By Sebastian Rotella and Jeffrey L. Rabin)

Citing a November explosion at the Mobil Oil Corp. refinery in Torrance, South Coast Air Quality Management District officials have warned that the possibility exists for a "significant release" of hydrogen fluoride gas at the plant.

An AQMD staff report obtained Monday calls for creation of a "high-level, multi-agency" task force that would consider phasing out use of the lethal hydrofluoric acid throughout the greater Los Angeles area.

An excess of hydrofluoric acid in a refinery processing unit was responsible for a thunderous explosion that rocked the Torrance refinery Nov. 24, sparking a spectacular fire that burned for two days. Liquid hydrofluoric acid turns to hydrogen fluoride gas under temperature and pressure conditions found in refineries, if exposed to the air.

The blast, heard for miles around, injured four people, shattered windows and caused millions of dollars in damage to the refinery that converts California crude oil to gasoline, diesel and jet fuel and other petroleum products.

The report said the fire caused an emission of 100 pounds of hydrogen fluoride gas, an amount that officials did not deem dangerous.

The AQMD report, signed by agency Executive Director James M. Lents, will be presented to the AQMD board Friday. The report calls the likelihood of a major release of the lethal gas "remote." But it recommends that the board acknowledge the continuing "potential for a significant hydrogen fluoride release acid and the associated public health risk."

A release could pose an "extreme and immediate" hazard to the almost 500,000 resi-

dents of the densely populated area around the plant as the result of employee error, an earthquake, sabotage or other scenarios, the report says.

The report also presents data about the release of other chemical pollutants during the blaze. For example, the 41-hour fire released a quantity of carbon monoxide equivalent to that produced by the plant during 1986.

In the "remote" event of a major release, the AQMD study states. "The consequences may be so great as to warrant regulations to direct industry to phase out its use or substitute processes with lesser environmental hazards." Other refineries use sulfuric acid, which is considered safer than hydrofluoric acid, in the refining process.

Mobil spokesman James Carbonetti said he could not comment on the report because he had not seen it. He said the proposed task force "certainly sounds like a good idea."

According to the AQMD report, other facilities in Los Angeles County that use or store hydrofluoric acid in significant quantities are Allied Corp. in El Segundo; Union Pacific Resource refinery in Wilmington; Jones Co. in South Los Angeles; Powerline Co. in Santa Fe Springs, and the Golden West Refining Co. refinery of Santa Fe Springs.

The Environmental Policy Institute of Washington reported last December that an accident involving hydrofluoric acid could pose as serious a danger as the 1984 disaster at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, which killed more than 2,000 people.

The environmental group said 58 U.S. oil refineries, including Mobil, Golden West and Union Pacific, use the chemical. It cited an incident last October in which a hydrofluoric acid leak at the Marathon Oil Co. refinery in Texas City, Tex., produced a toxic cloud that injured more than 60 people and forced 3,000 people from their homes.

LARGELY OVERSTATED

Responding to the EPI report, refinery manager Wyman D. Robb said at the time that the environmental group "large overstated" the risk involved in using hydrofluoric acid. Robb said Mobil had been using hydrofluoric acid in the refinery for 40 years to boost the octane of gasoline and "we have never had a serious incident where the acid has been emitted into the community."

"We have an awful lot of respect for it," Robb said at the time. "We have designed and built our process units with the utmost of safety."

On Monday, Environmental Policy Institute spokesman Fred Millar praised the AQMD recommendations. But he said Mobil should reconsider the location of the refinery.

"It is a very unfortunately located site," he said, referring to the heavily populated area.

AQMD spokesman Tom Eichhorn said no specific list for the task force has been drawn up, but said it would probably involve local fire departments and emergency response teams as well as affected industries and regulatory agencies.

Torrance Mayor Katy Geissert said Monday that she had not seen the AQMD report but the use of hydrofluoric acid "certainly warrants very, very close monitoring and scrutiny."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO TIM McDONALD

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to Mr. Tim McDonald of the Fifth District of Connecticut.

For the past 18 years Tim McDonald, in his position as boys basketball coach at Holy Cross High School, has had a tremendous positive impact on those fortunate players who have come under his tutelage.

Tim is an outstanding coach as his career record of 272-127 indicates. His teams have won 6 Naugatuck Valley League championships and have played in the State finals twice. Two of his teams have completed regular season play with an undefeated record of 20-0. Several of his players have gone on to achieve success on the college level. Clearly, these accomplishments are a result of Tim's ability, dedication and commitment to excellence. McDonald has long been recognized as one of the finest high school coaches in the State and is well respected by his colleagues. He has had many opportunities to test his skill on the college level but has steadfastly declined, choosing to devote his energies to the youth of the Waterbury area. For that we are most grateful.

Yes, Tim McDonald is an outstanding coach. But, more importantly, he is an outstanding person. Tim has helped countless students who have sought his guidance. He has been instrumental in the personal and academic development of his players and has helped many youngsters reach goals that were thought to be unreachable. The contributions Tim has made to young athletes are felt long after their basketball career has ended.

Tim McDonald is retiring at the end of this season and his contribution to the Holy Cross athletic program will be sorely missed. I know I speak for the entire Holy Cross community in saying thank you for a job well done. Best of luck in the years to come.

CLEAN AIR BILL

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a clean air bill today which, I believe, has all the elements necessary to comprehensive and reasonable reform. The past approaches to the problem of ozone nonattainment and the one proposed by H.R. 3054 ignore the very real and fundamental problems associated with reaching attainment of the established national standard. Given the uncertainty and complexity involved in the air chemistry affecting the formation of ozone in the atmosphere and its subsequent concentration in certain areas, it is impossible to dictate at the Federal level the technical means for abating the problem in each and every nonattainment area. For that reason I am in-

troducing a bill which sets out an attainment strategy that ensures the progress of all non-attainment areas toward attainment but which takes into account the severity of the problem as well as geographical, efficiency, and cost factors. This approach permits EPA and the States to participate in a focused review of the individual nonattainment problems before setting in motion a wide-sweeping strategy with an uncertain outcome and the threat of devastating and unrealistic sanctions for areas which may be making good faith efforts toward reaching attainment.

There are five primary components to my legislation. First, the bill provides for an extension of the nonattainment deadline depending on the severity of the problem and the percentage amount the area is currently out of attainment. The deadlines for each area will be determined by EPA using a 3 percent per year emission reduction benchmark. The area will not be required to reduce emissions by 3 percent per year, but the 3 percent will serve the purpose of determining a reasonable, realistic deadline which areas may strive to achieve. In addition, the EPA will be directed to consider factors such as the frequency of the violation, geographic factors affecting the area's ability to reach attainment through currently available means and the cost in implementing current strategies. If, using this method of calculating a deadline, the area will be unable to meet the standard within 10 years, the area would be required to institute an alternative fuels program and implement a strategy to take into account the impact of new construction sources on the area's plan to meet the deadline.

Second, each nonattainment area will be required to submit a new emission inventory within 2 years and a new State implementation plan [SIP] within 2½ years of enactment. This new inventory is necessary to make certain that all sources (including mobile sources) are covered by the plan. EPA will be required to approve the SIP within 12 months of its receipt and may approve all or part of the plan. The submitted plan must include a schedule for attainment of the standard. The plan will be required to contain the following:

First, the projected emission reductions that will be achieved through implementation of existing and proposed Federal control. (These are largely auto controls.)

Second, the projected emissions attributed to transport from another area. Based on this determination, each area will receive an emissions credit for emissions attributable to another area. Conversely, each area that contributes emissions will receive an emissions deficit credit and will be required to reduce those emissions. EPA would have the authority to require reductions in attainment areas if EPA or an area could show that emissions from the attainment area contribute significantly to an area's ozone problem. The EPA does not currently have the capacity to make this determination so such determination will be dependent on an initial study. After completion of the study, area plans will be modified to reflect the results.

Third, the implementation of all additional control measures which EPA determines are "reasonably available control measures"

[RACT] and which the area demonstrates in its plan are necessary for the area to reach attainment. More stringent controls would not be required, but an area would have the discretion to pursue such measures.

Fourth, if EPA determines that the implementation of these measures will not bring an area into attainment, the area would be required to begin long-term urban planning to bring about gradual reductions in pollution through consideration of structural changes to the development and operations patterns of the city.

The third provision in my bill deals with sanctions in such a way as to give nonattainment areas the necessary incentives to pursue reductions without injuring their ability to continue reasonable economic growth. Under this legislation, if an area fails to meet the target attainment date even though implementing its approved plan, the area will not be sanctioned but merely required to revise its SIP. If, however, an area does not exhibit good faith efforts or is negligent in meeting its schedule for implementing controls, EPA will have the authority to issue sanctions in proportion to the degree and severity of noncompliance. Such sanctions could include graduated emission offset requirements or graduated sewer hook-up fees. EPA will also be provided the discretion to reduce or lift sanctions once the Agency has determined that an area has made reasonable progress toward correcting the deficiency that caused the sanction. The construction ban in current law is replaced by an emission offset sanction for new 100-ton sources. Depending on EPA's view of the severity of the violation, the offset could increase from 1.2 to as high as 2 to 1.

A fourth and vital provision requires EPA in conjunction with the National Academy of Sciences to complete a study on the state of knowledge concerning the role of NOX, VOC's and CO in ozone formation and its effect on the population relative to exposure. The study will specifically focus on the role of monitoring and modeling in measuring the relationship between hydrocarbon and NOX emissions to ozone formation. The study must also determine whether emissions from another area contribute significantly to the nonattainment problems of each area and whether the areas emissions contribute significantly to another area's nonattainment problem.

The fifth component implements the provisions of H.R. 1239 which passed the House in 1983 as part of clean air reform. H.R. 1239 limits the motor vehicle warranty to a period of 2 years or 24,000 miles, whichever comes first. In addition, it establishes a performance warranty of 2 years, 24,000 miles.

The complexity of the nonattainment issue defies a simple solution. However, based on the diversity of problems and interests in individual nonattainment areas, it is clear that one national policy that treats all areas the same is inappropriate. The same controls that will produce effective results in one area may deliver minuscule reductions in another. The intent of this bill is to deal with these issues in a flexible and realistic manner. I urge my colleagues to carefully consider this option and reject the regulatory and unrealistic approach taken by H.R. 3054.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 1239, THE CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1988

Section 1. Title. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1988.

Section 181. Revision of Attainment Dates. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall promulgate a rule establishing a revised attainment date for each nonattainment area which failed to attain the national ambient air quality standard for ozone or carbon monoxide, or both by December 31, 1987. The final rule shall be promulgated no later than December, 1988.

The revised attainment date shall be determined by the Administrator taking into account each of the following:

1. The date which the standard would be achieved if the emissions inventory in that area for the air pollutant concerned were reduced in each year after 1990 by 3 percent from the emissions inventory of that air pollutant in 1990. The standard will be based on the inventory submitted to the Administrator under Section 182(a);

2. The cost of attaining the standard;

3. The frequency of violations of the national ambient air quality standard in that area, and;

4. Geographic factors.

Section 182. Additional Measures for Certain Nonattainment Areas.

(a) Emissions Inventory. Each State for which a revised attainment date is established under Section 181 shall conduct an inventory of emissions of each of the air pollutants which contributed to the failure of the State to attain the national ambient air quality standard. The inventory shall be completed and a report detailing the results thereof shall be submitted to the Administrator within 2 years after enactment.

(b) State Implementation Plans (SIPs). Each State for which a revised attainment date is established under Section 181 shall submit to the Administrator a revision of the SIP for each area within the State which failed to attain the national ambient air quality standard for ozone or carbon monoxide by December 31, 1987. The SIP revision shall be submitted before 2 and one-half years after enactment.

(c) Approval of Plan Revisions. The Administrator shall approve or disapprove any plan revision submitted within 12 months after the date on which the revision is submitted. The Administrator shall approve all or any portion of the revision.

(d) Schedule and Measures to Achieve Standards. Each SIP submitted shall contain a schedule for the achievement of the national ambient air quality standard together with enforceable measures which assure compliance and maintenance of the standard.

(e) Credits. In establishing the schedule required in subsection (d) the State shall be credited with each of the following:

1. The reduction in the emissions inventory of the area which is projected to be achieved through the implementation of all existing and proposed measures for the control of air pollutants from stationary and mobile sources which have been implemented or proposed to be implemented by the Administrator, and;

2. The reduction in the emissions inventory of the area which is projected to be achieved through controls on other areas from which air pollutants are transported.

(f) RACT Required. The SIP shall contain all additional reasonably available control measures for each air pollutant concerned which are necessary to attain the standard

by the revised attainment date and maintain the standard thereafter. If the implementation of such measures is not sufficient to attain the standard by the revised date, the plan revision shall contain long-term planning measures which will reduce emissions. Structural changes to the development and operations pattern of the area concerned shall be considered.

Nothing in any provision of this Act shall be construed to prevent any SIP from requiring, in its discretion, more stringent measures than those required under this subsection.

(g) Modified Offset Requirement. Permits for stationary sources referred to in Section 173 shall require, in lieu of Section 173(1), that enforceable requirements be in effect by the time the new or modified unit commences operation such that the total tonnage of increased emissions for any air pollutant from the new or modified unit will be offset by a greater reduction in the actual emissions of each of such air pollutant from other units in the area. The ratio of emission reductions to increased emissions shall be at least 1.2 to 1 as determined by the Administrator, taking into account the amount by which the national ambient air quality standard for the pollutant concerned is exceeded in the area.

(h) Additional Measures for Areas Requiring More Than 10 Years. If the schedule for attainment under subsection (c) does not provide for attainment within 10 years after enactment, the revised implementation plan under this section shall contain provisions establishing an alternative fuels program and provisions to consider the impact of new construction on the ability of the area to comply with the revised attainment date.

Section 183. Failure to Comply or Attain Standards.

(a) Failure to Attain Standard. If the national ambient air quality standard for ozone and carbon monoxide is not met for any area by the revised attainment date, the State shall submit a plan revision for that area. The plan revision shall be submitted within 9 months after the revised attainment date.

(b) Failure To Comply. If a plan revision required under this part is not submitted to and approved by the Administrator within the required period, or if the Administrator determines that any provision of the revised plan is not being implemented, both of the following shall apply:

1. Offsets. The Administrator may impose an offset ratio in excess of that required under Section 182(g), and;

2. Sewer Hook-Up Fees. The Administrator may impose fees at such levels as he deems appropriate, on new facilities which are connected to municipal sewage systems.

Whenever the State Plan is approved or the Administrator determines that an approved State plan is being implemented in a satisfactory manner, the Administrator may reduce or eliminate the offset requirements or fees imposed under subparagraphs (1) and (2), as he deems appropriate.

Section 184. Control of Interstate Transport. The Administrator may require any State to revise the implementation plan for any area within the State in which any sources of air pollution are located which contribute significantly to concentrations of ozone or carbon monoxide in any nonattainment area in another State.

Prior to establishing any such requirements, the Administrator shall conduct a study to determine the extent to which the interstate transport of air pollutants con-

tributes to concentrations of ozone or carbon monoxide, or both, in nonattainment areas.

Section 3. Study of Ozone Formation. The Administrator shall conduct a study of the scientific knowledge concerning the role of oxides of nitrogen (NOX), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon monoxide (CO) in the formation of ozone in the atmosphere. A report containing the results of such study shall be submitted to Congress not later than one year after enactment.

Section 4. Motor Vehicle Aftermarket.

(a)(1) Vehicles and Engines In Use. Section 207 of the Clean Air Act is amended to limit the motor vehicle warranty to a period of two years or 24,000 miles, whichever comes first.

(2) Eliminates parts certification program.

(3) Tightens the definition of emission control device or system by deleting the words "or primary".

(4) Establishes a performance warranty of 2 years, 24,000 miles, whichever comes first.

(5) Clarifies that EPA regulations on warranty apply only to "component" rather than to "device or system".

(6) Clarifies the definition of warranted item to mean emission control component.

(b) Instructions. Such instructions shall correspond to regulations which the Administrator shall promulgate. These provisions shall take effect with respect to model years beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) California Waiver. State promulgated warranties must correspond to federal requirements. California is the only state currently exempted.

(d) Tampering. (A) Clarifies that tampering is prohibited on components for the sole purpose of reducing emissions.

(B) Emission components may be removed to perform routine maintenance.

(e) Nonattainment Areas. Prohibits inclusion of warranty in non-attainment areas.

(f) Parts Replacement and Maintenance. Clarifies that owner is responsible for routine maintenance. The manufacturer can inform the consumer of the condition of any part, component, system, or service provided without charge under terms of the purchase agreement such as a maintenance contract.

Section 5. Conforming Amendments.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 25, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 26

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-116

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the use of the Interstate Highway System right-of-way for magnetic levitation high speed transportation systems.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Frank E. Schwebel, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Cheryl M. Long, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SD-342

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1482 (Sec. 614), S. 1512, and S. 1515, bills to make certain improvements with respect to the Federal Judiciary.

SD-226

FEBRUARY 29

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Cemetery Expenses (Army), Selective Service System, and the National Credit Union Administration.

SD-124

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989, focusing on the Federal Highway Administration.

SD-406

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1014, to increase civil monetary penalties based on the effect of inflation.

SD-342

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on national nutrition programs and their impact on the homeless and people living in poverty.

SD-562

Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989, focusing on the Department of the Interior.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on proposals to establish a national nutrition monitoring and related research program.

SD-342

Judiciary

Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review competitive issues in the cable television industry.

SD-226

Small Business

Innovation, Technology and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the use of advanced manufacturing technologies by small business.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989.

SD-192

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, and the Extension Service.

SD-138

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation to reform the regulation of financial services, and the nominations of Paul Freedenberg, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, Frank G. Zarb, of New York, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and Mark E. Buchman, of California, to be President, Government National Mortgage Association.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed

budget for fiscal year 1989, focusing on the Department of Energy.

SD-366

Select on Intelligence

To resume hearings on S. 1818, to make requirements for the preparation, and transmittal to the Congress, of Presidential findings of certain intelligence operations, to provide mandatory penalties for deceiving Congress, and to establish an Independent Inspector General for the Central Intelligence Agency.

SD-562

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.

Budget

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989, focusing on the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review bail reform issues.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on U.S. monitoring and verification capabilities with respect to the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles.

SH-219

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989, focusing on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-406

Small Business

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to govern administration of the small business timber sale set-aside program.

SR-428A

MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.

Budget

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989, focusing

on the Forest Service, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1301 and S. 1971, bills to implement the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Federal Grain Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Highway Administration, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SD-124

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1848, to authorize a Minority Business Development Administration in the Department of Commerce.

SR-253

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Election Commission, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1544, to provide for cooperation with State and local governments for the improved management of certain Federal lands, and H.R. 2652, to revise boundaries of Salem Maritime National Historic Site in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SD-366

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 721, to provide for and promote the economic development of Indian tribes by furnishing the necessary capital, financial services, and technical assistance to Indian-owned business enterprises and to stimulate the development of the private sector of Indian tribal economies, S. 1236, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1988 for housing relocation under the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Program, and S. 802, to transfer own-

ership of certain lands held in trust for the Blackfeet Tribe.

SD-628

MARCH 4

8:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Budget

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989.

SD-192

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1608, to amend the Federal judicial code with respect to the administration of the U.S. Claims Court, and the salaries and benefits of Claims Court judges.

SD-266

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

SD-106

MARCH 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Veterans Administration.

SD-124

Finance

Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the reform of Internal Revenue Service code penalties.

SD-215

MARCH 15

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1991-1993 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Army.

SD-192

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center.

S-126, Capitol

Finance

To hold hearings on proposed tax incentives for education.

SD-215

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to review Federal enforcement of foreign fishing activities in the Bering Sea.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.

Budget

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for Amtrak.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider President's budget requests for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Air Force.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the Research and Special Programs Administration.

SD-124

Finance

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the United States/Canada Free Trade Agreement.

SD-215

Small Business

To resume hearings on S. 1929, to create the Corporation for Small Business Investment (COSBI).

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1508, S. 1570, and H.R. 1548, bills to withdraw and reserve certain Federal lands for military purposes.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Budget

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Tax Court, Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Merit Systems Protection Board, Office of the Special Counsel, Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

SD-116

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Treasury, focusing on the Financial Management Service, Bureau of the Public Debt, U.S. Mint, and the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.

SD-124

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction, focusing on base rights and burdensharing.

SD-192

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on proposals to establish a national nutrition monitoring and related research program.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the De-

partment of Agriculture, focusing on the Foreign Agricultural Service, Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480), Office of International Cooperation and Development, and the Office of the General Sales Manager.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps.

SD-192

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.

SD-116

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Administration's management of medical laboratories.

SD-342

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to review Federal collection activities of information relating to foreign investment in the United States.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Administration's management of medical laboratories.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Farm Credit Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Guard and reserve programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Railroad Administration, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SD-124

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Archives and Records Administration, U.S. Secret Service, Administrative Conference of the United States, and the U.S. Postal Service.
 SD-116

MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.
 SD-116

Budget
 To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.
 SD-608

Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review certain tax provisions which have recently expired or will expire this year, focusing on the exempt treatment of mortgage revenue bonds and the targeted jobs tax credit.
 SD-215

MARCH 29

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for force structure programs.
 SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SD-124

MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Rural Electrification Administration.
 SD-138

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SD-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-192

MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to agent orange and related issues.
 SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Strategic Defense Initiative.
 SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Aviation Administration, and the General Accounting Office.
 SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 314, to require certain telephones to be hearing aid compatible.
 SR-253

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.
 SD-342

APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.
 SD-138

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for reserve components' military construction and defense agencies' military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-116

APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Urban Mass Transit Administration, and the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.
 SD-124

APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the General Services Administration and the Executive Office of the President (with the exception of OMB).
 SD-116

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Treasury.
 SD-116

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.
 SD-138

APRIL 20

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Army military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-124

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-138

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, and the General Accounting Office.
 SD-124

APRIL 26

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
 SD-138

APRIL 27

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Navy military construction and family housing programs.

SD-124

APRIL 28

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the De-

partment of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-124

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-192

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Air Force military construction and family housing programs.

SD-124

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253